FBIS

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

## Soviet Union

*Vol III No 042* *1 March 1984*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Using Geneva Conference as 'Cover' [Kuznetsov in IZVESTIYA 29 Feb] AA 1
Washington 'Never Wanted' INF Agreement [Orlov in PRAVDA 24 Feb] AA 2
Soviet Officials Reaffirm Stand on Arms Talks [Shishkin] AA 3

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Joint Military Exercises Continue in Poland BB 1
Shitikov on Socialist Parliamentarians Forum [IZVESTIYA 25 Feb] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN Security Council Troop Resolution Rejected CC 1
Heritage Foundation 'Distorts' UN Activities [Vasilets] CC 1
Beglov Cites Gromyko on International Affairs [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Feb] CC 1
Soviet Proposals To Consolidate Peace Viewed [Levin, Shishlin] CC 3
USSR CDE Envoy: Situation Not 'Irreversible' CC 4
U.S. Using CDE To Win 'Military Advantages' [Bogachev] CC 5
NATO Exercise in Norway 'Act of Provocation' [Serebrennikov] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Soviet Leaders Cited on Relations With U.S. [Krasikov] A 1
Assurances of Good Intentions 'Insufficient' [Zorin] A 2
Kornilov: Realism 'Long Overdue' in U.S. A 3
Motives Suggested for Kissinger NATO Statements [Sorokin] A 4
Reagan 'Chain of Presidential Mistakes' Viewed [Mnatsakanov] A 5
Hart Criticism of Foreign Policy 'Accurate' [Mnatsakanov] A 6
Level of U.S. Spending on Elections, Defense Hit [Orlov] A 7
Supreme Court Upholds Ruling on Soviet Youth [Beglov] A 8
Canada's Trudeau Announces Plan To Resign A 8

CHINA

Normalization 'Not Expected' From USSR-PRC Talks [TANJUG] B 1
PRC Asks U.S. 'Concessions' at Brzezinski Talks B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kapitsa at Award Ceremony for Mongolian Envoy [PRAVDA 28 Feb] C 1
JSP Dietman Seeks 'Frankness' in USSR-Japan Ties C 1
DPRK Hits 'Rude' U.S. Airspace 'Provocations' C 2
NODONG SINMUN Scores 'Team Spirit-84' Exercise C 2

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Policy Toward South Asia Criticized D 1
Gandhi Asks 'Rebuff' of Punjab 'Provocateurs' [Sychov] D 1
UK Hit for Harboring Anti-India 'Terrorists' [Sivatov] D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S. Creating 'Hotbed of Tension' in S.E. Asia E 1
    Dam Visits Thailand [Kachanov] E 1
    ASEAN Arms Purchases Urged E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY Delegation Ends Talks, Signs Communique [Belgrade] F 1
    Gromyko Meets Zarkovic F 1
    Further on Talks With Gromyko [TANJUG] F 2
    Zarkovic Interviewed F 2
    Departs for Azerbaijan [TANJUG] F 3
    Arrives in Baku [TANJUG] F 4
Romania's Birlea, Baybakov Discuss Trade [AGERPRES] F 4
Hungarian Envoy Holds Meeting 22 February [PRAVDA 24 Feb] F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Kohl-Thatcher Talks, Missile Deployment Viewed G 1
Spanish Pro-NATO Lobby Arguments Described, Hit [Malynin] G 1
Portuguese CP Communique Decries Economic Policy G 2
Nordic Council Discusses Nuclear Free Zone G 3
Soviets Reported Seeking To Raise New Loan [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 29 Feb] G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Weinberger Leaves London for Middle East H 1
    Speaks at Beirut Embassy H 1
Israel Commission Head on U.S. in Lebanon H 1

Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad Talks on Lebanon Begin [Timoshkin] H 2
Syria Supports Independent Lebanon at Summit H 2
Syrian President Meets With Arab League's Klibi H 3
U.S. Shells Lebanon as 'Political' Decision [Kolesnichenko] H 3
U.S. Congress Grants Israel $2.5 Billion Aid H 3
Continuing Reports on Iran-Iraq Operations H 4
USSR-Libyan Oil Industry Cooperation Increases H 5
Egyptian Minister Urges Increased Trade With USSR [PRAVDA 24 Feb] H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Policy in Southern Africa Analyzed [Kulik] J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Addresses Ipatovo Constituents R 1
    Well-Being of People Stressed R 1
Materials on Gorbachev Speech to Electorate R 1
    IZVESTIYA Report 1 Mar R 1
    Moscow Radio Report R 8
    Moscow TV Report R 13
    TASS Report R 17
Romanov Addresses Leningrad Electorate [PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 19
Aliyev's Speech Before Azerbaijan Voters [PRAVDA 24 Feb] R 26
Kunayev's Election Speech Before Alma-Ata Voters [PRAVDA 24 Feb] R 32
Solomentsev Addresses Shakhtinskiy Constitutency [PRAVDA 25 Feb] R 38
Grishin Addresses Perovskiy Election Meeting [PRAVDA 26 Feb] R 45
Zimyanin Speaks at Sholokhov Funeral Meeting [PRAVDA 24 Feb] R 51
Kulikov Meets With Yerevan-Spandaryanskiy Voters [Yurkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Feb] R 53
CPSU Sends Congratulations to Rostelmash Workers [PRAVDA 18 Feb] R 54
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian CP Plenum [Lebanidze in PRAVDA 25 Feb] R 54
Shevardnadze Addresses Public Opinion Center [ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Feb] R 55
Gromyko Visits Minsk Refrigerator Plant [PRAVDA 29 Feb] R 56
Consistency, Continuity of Soviet Policy Noted [Shishlin] R 57

Court Sentences in Railroad Negligence Case Hit [TRUD 22 Feb] R 58
PRAVDA Reviews Contents of KOMMUNIST No 3 [23 Feb] R 58
Poet Hits Zionist 'Propaganda' on Soviet Jews R 59

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

200-Mile Economic Boundary Zone Established S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mid-February Weather, Crop Status Reported [Malikova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 24 Feb] T 1
January CSA Livestock Figures Reviewed [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8] T 2
Timely Preparation for Spring Fieldwork Urged [Editorial in PRAVDA 22 Feb] T 4

## U.S. USING GENEVA CONFERENCE AS 'COVER'

PM291458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric: "Apt Remarks": "Important Initiative"]

[Text] Geneva -- Plenary sessions of the 40 delegations represented at the Disarmament Conference are held twice weekly in the Palais des Nations council chamber. It is well known that the decision to convene the Disarmament Conference on the basis of the Disarmament Committee was adopted last year with the aim of accelerating the elaboration of mutually acceptable decisions and agreements on problems of universal and complete disarmament.

From the conference's first plenary sessions it has already become clear that the United States and its NATO allies by no means intend to seek to resolve the fundamental questions of the present -- the prevention of nuclear war and the transition to disarmament. American and British delegates have made vague statements in which generalities and wishes for progress at the talks have predominated.

The facts, however, indicate otherwise. In seeking to achieve military superiority the United States has essentially undermined the very important channels of talks on questions of disarmament both with the Soviet Union and on a multilateral basis. Washington is likewise obstructing fruitful discussion on practical measures to prevent nuclear war and an arms race in space at the Geneva talks too.

America's desire to use the plenary sessions as a cover for the implementation of militarist programs, delegates speaking at the conference have emphasized, is also observable during discussion of other questions on the conference agenda -- the questions of strengthening nuclear states' security guarantees, banning the development and production of new kinds and new systems of weapons of mass destruction, ensuring the safe development of nuclear power, and a universal disarmament program.

The Soviet Union regards the conference as an important multilateral forum called upon to resolve practical questions of detente and to promote the creation of conditions for curbing the arms race. Proceeding from this position, the Soviet delegation at the Geneva conference has made additional proposals on such an important question as the banning of chemical weapons.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan has stated, consider it essential to make use of every possibility to reliably protect mankind from the dangers of chemical war. The recent proposals made to the NATO states by the Warsaw Pact states on the question of freeing Europe of chemical weapons, in particular, are directed toward this. As has already been reported (see IZVESTIYA No 53/54), the Soviet delegation has submitted a proposal on new forms of effective monitoring of the fulfillment of a future convention on the banning of chemical weapons.

In assessing the new Soviet proposals, the Western press points out that the Soviet Union has again shown the desire and the political will to achieve progress in the disarmament field. The Soviet proposals, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE writes, open a door through which the West, if it so desires, may enter the decisive stage of talks on banning chemical weapons. As observers here emphasize, it is now up to the West to give a concrete manifestation of its readiness to eliminate this dangerous kind of weapon of mass destruction.

## WASHINGTON 'NEVER WANTED' INF AGREEMENT

PM291621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Orlov "Rejoinder": "Frauds"]

[Text] As has been reported, NATO's so-called Special Consultative Group met the other day. The group was set up originally to provide the political backup for the implementation of NATO's notorious "two-track" decision. Headed by its chairman, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Burt, it has put a great deal of effort into helping Washington install the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe and derail the Geneva talks. As a result of its activity the talks were demolished.

When one reads accounts of the continuing consultations of Mr Burt and company in light of what has happened, one is bound to ask Pushkin's question about the purpose of the notorious Prince Dunduk's activity in the Academy of Sciences. Why, indeed, does this NATO group keep meeting?

The answer is simple: Washington is still staging a political spectacle all about its "sincere desire" to resume efforts to limit nuclear armaments in Europe and hypocritically urging the Soviet Union to go back to the negotiating table. And its intention is not in the least contrived. The start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe caused a sharp rise in anxiety and discontent at the Reagan administration's efforts to bulldoze nuclear issues -- contrary to common sense, contrary to its fundamental responsibility for the security of its own country and its NATO allies.

In these conditions certain people are trying to divert attention from the new and highly dangerous situation created by the United States in Europe with empty talk about the U.S. delegation's readiness to resume talks on nuclear armaments in Europe "in a matter of days." This is also the purpose of the ostentatious meetings of the NATO Special Consultative Group, which has been told to pretend that it is discussing ways of straightening out the present situation which the United States created in the first place.

Washington and the other NATO members know full well where the road leading to the resumption of talks is to be found and how to start out on it. To do this they have to show that they really are ready to recreate the situation that existed before the actual deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe began. The talk about U.S. readiness to suspend deployment at a moment's notice, to reduce or virtually remove all the Pershing II and cruise missiles introduced into Europe is not corroborated by any concrete action or businesslike proposal on the West's part, and it fools no one.

Washington has never wanted an accord on reducing and limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. It remains in the unrealistic posture of its "zero" and "interim" options geared to destroying global and regional parity. It intends, as Burt has openly declared, to carry on deploying its missiles, hiding behind references to the absence of talks with the USSR -- the very talks which it well and truly blocked.

The question is why, then, do the members of NATO's special group continue meeting? Evidently, just because they have something to sit on. Their sessions serve no useful purpose.

## SOVIET OFFICIALS REAFFIRM STAND ON ARMS TALKS

LD010750 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Commentary by news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin]

[Text] Addressing their electorate during the current election campaign, leading officials of the Soviet Union reaffirmed the determination of this country to seek honest and constructive talks with the United States and other Western countries. These talks must be based on the principle of equality and equal security. Specifically, in terms of the issue of nuclear arms in Europe, this approach means first of all that the United States and its NATO allies must show a readiness to return to the situation that existed before new American missiles began to be deployed in Western Europe. More from our news analyst Gennadiy Shishkin.

The Soviet approach to the question of nuclear arms in Europe is prompted by the sincere desire to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race and bring down the level of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent. One can begin working out in earnest the mutually acceptable measures for reducing nuclear arsenals in Europe only when the situation that existed in Europe before the deployment of new American missiles in Britain, West Germany, and Italy is restored.

The White House claims in vain that with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles the situation in Europe hasn't changed for the worse and that the Soviet Union will now display a new readiness for talks. These statements are aimed at deceiving the public. Their purpose is to camouflage dangerous actions of the administration and mislead public opinion. In reality with the deployment of American missiles in Europe, the Geneva talks were disrupted. The military danger was enhanced and the security of the United States itself became more vulnerable.

The installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe is part of Washington's plan aimed at winning military superiority. The Soviet Union, however, will never allow anyone to upset the achieved military balance. This becomes evident from the countermeasures that the Soviet Union and its allies took following the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe. If the dialogue is to be resumed and agreements are to be reached which will really contribute to the reduction of nuclear arms, a serious and responsible approach to the issue should be demonstrated. The Soviet leadership does display such an approach, believing that a genuine security of all the countries depends first of all on reaching mutually acceptable arms control agreements. Talks cannot be a name in itself. Attempts to turn them into empty discussions covering up the continuing arms race are unacceptable and so is the attempt to talk from a position of strength as the American Administration tried to do by placing first-strike missiles at the Soviet Union's doorstep. The principle of equality and equal security is the only possible basis for any negotiations as a political means of attaining mutually acceptable agreements.

Whenever Washington officials come out with peace statements, the doublefaced nature of American policy becomes even more pronounced. On the one hand, the United States introduces new nuclear missiles in Europe and on the other tries to pose as a champion of the talks on reducing them.

The Soviet Union has put forward concrete practical proposals designed to help bring down the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. These proposals are fair to all. They are based on the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet leadership has again declared that the Soviet proposals remain in force. So the only thing required from the United States and its NATO allies is to show a readiness to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of American missiles.

## JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES CONTINUE IN POLAND

LD291558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Feb (TASS) -- The "Druzhba-84" exercises, being held in the western and northwestern section of Poland in accordance with the plan for combat training have entered the decisive phase.

Units and subunits of the Soviet Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, and the Polish Army have worn down the "enemy" in the course of defensive battles and have moved into the counteroffensive.

Success was made possible above all by excellent training of the staff of the units of the three alliance armies, well-coordinated interaction, and high morale of the servicemen, who demonstrated boundless fidelity to their soldierly duty.

General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZRP Central Committee and Polish minister of national defense, visited the region of the exercises. He observed the troops' activities; conversed with commanders, political workers, and soldiers; and thanked them for their high combat mastery.

## SHITIKOV ON SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS FORUM

PM291338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, by own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk in Hanoi: "Parliamentarians' Lofty Mission" -- date not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The latest consultative meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries' parliamentary groups has been held in Hanoi. Yu. Gatselyuk, IZVESTIYA correspondent in the SRV, asked A.P. Shitikov, head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, to give an account of the results of the meeting.

As one of the links in the multifarious ties existing between the socialist countries, A.P. Shitikov stated, the meeting between our states' parliamentary groups provide a good opportunity for conducting a comradely exchange of opinions on topical problems of the international situation. They promote the coordination of the efforts of the socialist countries' parliamentary groups in many spheres of their activity, including within the framework of the IPU.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have repeatedly stressed that the cause of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries has always occupied and will continue to occupy a paramount place in the international policy of our party and the Soviet state. "Today we can again say to the peoples of the socialist countries," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared, "that the development of our cooperation on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism -- principles tried and tested by life -- remains our invariable guideline." This utterly clear line is undoubtedly a determining one for the USSR parliamentary group in developing its cooperation with the socialist countries' parliamentary groups.

The present Hanoi meeting has been held under conditions of a complex international situation. The U.S. Administration, in league with its NATO partners, has set its sights on sharply exacerbating it. The unprecedented buildup of U.S. military potential is being implemented with this purpose, its military budget is expanding at a frantic pace, and large-scale armament programs are being pushed through one after another.

Thus stepping up military tension throughout the world, on all continents, U.S. imperialism has declared a "crusade" against socialism and communism. It organizes impudent armed aggression and provocations against sovereign states, virtually implementing in the international arena a policy of state terrorism against those countries whose systems for whatever reason, are not to Washington's liking.

Under these conditions a great responsibility in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and universal security lies in particular with parliaments and every parliamentarian.

In the past year, as in all previous years, our parliamentary group has done great work in this connection, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches by the leaders of our party and state.

The complex international situation has also left its mark on the activity of the IPU, of which we are members. Disquiet about the fate of the European Continent and peace on earth was expressed with special keenness at the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe, which was held in Budapest in 1983. Soviet parliamentarians actively participated in it. Most delegates' speeches at the conference expressed serious concern at the siting of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

Thanks to the firmly argued position taken by the Soviet delegation and the delegations of the other socialist countries and supported by a number of nonaligned states, the meeting's concluding document -- corresponding to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act -- succeeded in being adopted. And we can say that, on the whole, the Fifth Interparliamentary Conference produced positive results and was an important contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual trust and expanding cooperation between the states that signed this historic document in August 1975.

Undoubtedly the same noble aims will be served by the results of the latest consultative meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries' parliamentary groups that has just been held in Hanoi.

The meeting passed successfully in a spirit of total unity of opinion, and this means that in the new stage of our very important common work the socialist countries' parliamentarians will continue to present an unbreakable united front, ensuring the success of the great cause of peace and mankind's happiness.

## UN SECURITY COUNCIL TROOP RESOLUTION REJECTED

LD011111 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] New York March 1 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has concluded the discussion of the question of the situation in Beirut, which has deteriorated as a result of gross imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Lebanese people.

The draft resolution tabled for the council's consideration provided for the dispatch of U.N. troops to Beirut. But it ignored the need to ensure important and indispensable conditions for carrying out this operation. Apart from the pullout of the "multinational force" from Beirut, these conditions include the withdrawal of foreign warships from the Lebanese coast and the guarantees that artillery fire, air strikes and any other interference in the domestic affairs of Lebanon will not be resumed. The unwillingness of some Security Council members to assume obligations not to resume interference in Lebanon manifested itself vividly during work in the council on the draft resolution. This work was ultimately frustrated as a result of unseemly maneuvering by Western delegations which bear full responsibility for this.

The proposed draft resolution was rejected in the Security Council, since consensus had not been reached during its discussion.

## HERITAGE FOUNDATION 'DISTORTS' UN ACTIVITIES

LD291738 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: Staffers of Heritage Foundation, a leading ideological centre of cold war, have compiled a report distorting the activities of the Public Information Board of the United Nations. Its authors did not disdain to doctor data, juggle with facts and use patent lies as they tried to prove that all work by this U.N. agency is directed at furthering the aims of Soviet policy. Heritage Foundation is especially ired at the fact that the public information board of the U.N. allocates much space in its publications to problems of disarmament.

The arrogant tone of the report goes so far beyond the limits of decency that even the official press spokesman for the U.N. secretary-general, who is used to expressing himself only in the restrained, diplomatic language, described the document as "indecent".

The opus of "Heritage Foundation", just as other similar "reports", has only one aim, that of discrediting the United Nations Organization. Not content with slander, this "research" organization called on official Washington to use its tested weapons -- financial blackmail, by refusing to make part of its monetary contribution to the U.N. budget.

## BEGLOV CITES GROMYKO ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AU281235 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Spartak Beglov, NOVOSTI political observer, "especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO": "NATO's 'Disarming' Nuclear Strike Strategy -- Obstacle for Strengthening Confidence in Europe"]

[Text] "The USSR decisively insists on reaching an agreement on comprehensive measures for strengthening confidence.

"This could be facilitated to a large degree if all nuclear states were to undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and were to adopt an international agreement on not using military power in general. The Soviet proposals do not affect anybody's interests; they are beneficial for all. We expect the Western countries to answer them and work together with us for the cause of peace."

This part of the 14 February speech of Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, included the key of the Soviet approach to the Stockholm conference, and the most important elements that must determine the main trends in the conference's work under the present conditions.

The situation in Europe at the conference's opening as well as at present is characterized by the greatest exacerbation of relations in the last decades. The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Great Britain, the FRG, and Italy placed the USSR and its allies before a factual violation of the military balance and subsequently, before the necessity to adopt responsive measures.

U.S. diplomacy tried to utilize the beginning of the Stockholm conference for political maneuvers in two ways: On the one hand -- in order to deceive the world public, the United States tried to present the developments as if "nothing terrible has happened," and the very fact that the conference is convening as "proof of Washington's correct policy." On the other hand, Washington tried to reduce the conference's work to discussing issues of a technical nature.

The tasks of the Stockholm conference are clearly outlined in its mandate, issued at the Madrid meeting: "to put into effect and express the readiness of the states to refrain from using force or threatening with force in international relations."

Precisely this formula of the Madrid meeting was incorporated in the basis of the initiatives of the USSR and the other European socialist countries. In his speech at the opening of the Stockholm conference Comrade Andrey Gromyko mainly stressed the necessity of increasing the level of confidence.

The climate of confidence -- confidence in the broadest political sense -- can be created through constructive acts. The socialist diplomacy in Stockholm appealed to the participants to undertake precisely such obligations and actions. The starting position in the proposals of the socialist countries at the conference is clear: to discuss the issue of strengthening peace and confidence in Europe through reviewing the clearly formulated collective obligation not to use military force in international relations. The proposal to conclude a treaty on non-use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations is an integral part of these initiatives. At the same time, the socialist countries expressed the readiness within the framework of these initiatives to discuss issues related to reducing the military budgets of the states, creating regional nuclear-free zones in Europe, freeing the continent from nuclear weapons, as well as the proposal to expand the range and areas of applying confidence measures in the military realm, such as a priori announcing of military maneuvers and movements of troops, limiting such activity to certain army contingents, and so forth.

The proposals of the United States and NATO demonstrated a completely different approach toward the problem of strengthening confidence in Europe. Under the pretext that attention must focus on measures of a technical nature, which "would facilitate the prevention of sudden attacks," they introduced a number of proposals aimed at ensuring transparency" of military activity.

We must point out that in this manner the issue becomes not one of limiting military activity, but ensuring some "open character" of this activity. By the way, NATO has conducted for months maneuvers of the "Autumn Forge" type on a scale making it ever more difficult to obtain a guarantee that the maneuvers will not develop into a combat deployment of troops. Do the interests of European peace and confidence really require that all this be a permanent element of the situation?

But this is not all by far. The main U.S. proposal comes down to ensuring "information on the structure and deployment of the existing armed forces." We must immediately note that the main part of the U.S. Armed Forces is across the ocean, and thus not affected by this proposal. On the other hand, the Soviet Armed Forces, deployed on Soviet territory in the European part of the country (the most densely populated and industrially developed part of the country, where the country's administration and defense centers are situated) must fall under the U.S. principle of "transparency."

In other words, after the United States has begun to deploy its nuclear missiles for the so-called "disarming" strike against the USSR, the principle of "transparency" can conveniently be used to obtain data about the most important targets of these missiles.

All this has nothing to do with strengthening confidence; on the contrary, to begin by demanding such measures means increasing suspicion and mistrust toward all measures. There is a principle, tested by time: There can be no disarmament without control, and no control without disarmament. However, certain NATO states would like to control without disarming, announcing that their rearmament plans are untouchable and trying to prove that their doctrines and military intentions cannot be touched by the Stockholm conference. In other words, according to their understanding, one can conduct negotiations in Stockholm on strengthening confidence under the sword of Damocles of NATO's first-strike strategy.

In the final analysis the success of the Stockholm conference will depend directly on its participants' ability and readiness to issue a special collective guarantee that real measures will be taken in Europe for decreasing military confrontation, both in military doctrines and in practical actions, and that the policy "from the position of force" preached by Washington and NATO will be abandoned.

## SOVIET PROPOSALS TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE VIEWED

LD292219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the "International Dairy" program, presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Just lately, our country has introduced a whole number of essentially important proposals directed at strengthening confidence and consolidating peace. Political observer Nikolay Shishlin will talk about this in more detail.

[Begin Shishlin recording] Now more than ever it is important to normalize international relations and to introduce an element of confidence into the relations between states which belong to various social systems. And on the subject of reestablishing confidence between countries which belong to various social systems I would like to draw attention to those statements which are made by the Soviet leadership both in public speeches and in business contacts with representatives of capitalist states, namely statements concerning precisely those practical elements whose introduction into international life would make it possible to normalize and to level international relations.

In respect to nuclear powers, an element of this kind would be an agreement by all the nuclear powers, and not just by the Soviet Union and China, to make a commitment not to use nuclear weapons first.

Undoubtedly, the plan for strengthening confidence in international relations could be significantly advanced by such an idea as the conclusion of a treaty of nonuse of force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO member-states. As is known, this idea has already been put forward by the Warsaw Pact in the Prague Declaration dated January of last year but unfortunately, so far, we have not heard a constructive response to this idea.

Besides these very major proposals, the Soviet Union is also prepared to discuss technical questions connected with consolidating confidence in relations between states. But, of course, here a real manifestation of good will is also required on the part of NATO member-states.

The constructive nature of the Soviet approach to today's international affairs is manifested also in those positions that are taken by the Soviet leadership in relations to developing and deepening business contacts with the capitalist states. We continue to stand for multiplying these contacts and it is gratifying to note that in 1984 there will be a manifestly noticeable growth in our economic relations with many bourgeois states. To an equal extent -- striving for a normalization of international relations -- the Soviet Union stands for multiplying cultural exchanges between states. But, of course, activities marginal to the principal questions of international politics do not replace the need to resolve the cardinal problems, that is problems connected with limiting and curtailing the arms race.

And one more thing. The Soviet Union, while striving to level international relations and speak for resolving the key problems of international life, at the same time considers that it is necessary here to follow the principle of equal security of the sides and it is impossible to seek security for oneself at the cost of infringing the security of one's neighbors whether they are close or distant. [end recording]

## USSR CDE ENVOY: SITUATION NOT 'IRREVERSIBLE'

LD011006 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Stockholm March 1 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has held a meeting here with representatives of the Swedish public. The meeting, organized by the Union of Sweden-Soviet Union Societies, was addressed by Ambassador at Large O.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation.

He summarized the program of action to strengthen confidence and security, which had been tabled at the international political forum by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Stockholm conference, the Soviet representative said, provides broad opportunities for the participating states to display goodwill in the interests of enhancing European and world peace. Its convocation in current conditions has been a manifestation of sensibility in international relations.

But, the Soviet representative stressed, the forum cannot be artificially isolated from present-day European and world realities, from the impact of developments on the international scene. The emergence of American nuclear missiles in Europe has increased not only military but also political tensions.

Despite the dangerous increase in the level of military confrontation in Europe, the Soviet Union does not regard the present international situation as irreversible. There are opportunities for curbing the arms race, rectifying inter-state relations and preserving peace also today. In order not to miss them it is essential to effectuate a substantive turn in politics - the turnabout from the policy of militarism and aggression to the policy of peace and international cooperation.

If there is a serious wish to rectify the current, dangerous situation, then major practical measures should be adopted, which would be commensurate with the proportions of the present threat to peace. This is why, O.A. Grinevskiy stressed, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of the Warsaw Treaty organization are concentrating the conference's attention on such major, large-scale initiatives as the proposals for all participating nuclear states to pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons and for the conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. The implementation of these proposals would be of special importance to restoring trust in Europe as a whole.

The Soviet Union's proposals do not infringe upon anybody and are equally advantageous to all. The USSR expects that Western countries will respond to them and will work together to the benefit of peace.

No small opportunities for creating an atmosphere of trust and strengthening security are furnished also by other initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The broadly-based, worldwide public movement to ensure peace and disarmament and ward off the threat of world thermonuclear catastrophe overhanging the world is also of much significance, O.A. Grinevskiy pointed out.

## U.S. USING CDE TO WIN 'MILITARY ADVANTAGES'

LD291202 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

The problem of strengthening confidence between nations, included in the agenda of the Stockholm conference, has acquired particularly topical significance. Confidence in the nuclear age is above all confidence in the common sense of the other side, faith, backed by practical deeds to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Confidence is firm conviction that the other side, having a different social and economic system and ideology, will choose in most complicated international situations a mutually acceptable settlement, rather than nuclear confrontation, talks, rather than nuclear arms buildup, diplomacy, rather than the law of the fist.

The Soviet Union, other socialist countries have brought their best intentions to the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. The countries of the socialist community believe that the only reliable path towards stronger confidence in international relations and prevention of any war lies through the termination of the arms race, through a return to normal, correct relations, and through renunciation of war propaganda.

In the conditions of the sharp destabilization of the military-political situation due to the started deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles capable of reaching main targets in the USSR within 6-12 minutes, the Soviet side jointly with the delegations from other allied countries advanced in Stockholm major peace initiatives designed to rule out the possibility of nuclear catastrophe which is equally dangerous to all peoples.

The Soviet Union, having assumed the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, called on all other nuclear powers to follow suit. The socialist countries proposed at the conference that a treaty be concluded on mutual non-use of military force and on maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states.

These proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and its allies in no way infringe upon the security interests of any country. Their realization would equally benefit all the states. Such accords could help disperse mutual fears and mistrust.

The Soviet Union offered a simple and effective step aimed at lessening the war menace -- a nuclear arms freeze. First it is the Soviet Union and the United States which could assume such a pledge. By the way, the nuclear freeze is favoured by the majority of population in the United States and other NATO countries.

In Stockholm, the socialist countries advanced also other important peace initiatives, all based on the principle of equality and equal security. The display by the American side of the readiness to abide by these principles would make it possible to start smoothing relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Washington, however, does not wish to help ease international tensions and promote detente, but is keen on using the Stockholm conference for winning unilateral military advantages.

Avoiding the situation of cardinal issues of confidence-building, the American side is seeking to reduce the debate at Stockholm to "control measures," applied primarily to the armed forces of the socialist countries.

Thus, insisting that the socialist countries provide detailed information on the whereabouts of their even small military contingents in Europe, the American side, as the British newspaper THE OBSERVER writes, would like to enjoy the right to move large contingents of its interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces through European countries without any prior notification.

The American side's aspiration to advance totally unacceptable proposals only hampers the course of the conference.

The peoples of the world expect that all participants in the conference, including the United States, advance constructive proposals for resolving the problem of removing the war menace. They hope that common sense will take the upper hand in Stockholm.

## NATO EXERCISE IN NORWAY 'ACT OF PROVOCATION'

LD282214 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 28 Feb 84

["Gross Provocation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

From February 28 to March 22 NATO is carrying out the largest combined exercises in the recent period, codenamed "Avalanche Express Team Work." These exercises, taking place in the North Atlantic and in northern Norway, involve about 40,000 officers and men, 150 warships and 300 planes and helicopters from nine member-countries of the alliance, including the United States, Canada, Britain and West Germany.

NATO's feverish militarist activity confirms that the Washington administration and the NATO top brass continue to attach much attention to Norway, NATO's "northern sentry," and to turning that country into a major U.S. and NATO outpost in the north of Europe.

The meaning of that new major act of "muscle-flexing" of the NATO alliance in Norway, bordering on the Soviet Union, is clear: "It is an obvious and far-reaching act of provocation aimed at escalating the war danger. A logical question offers itself: How would the United States react if such major military manoeuvres were carried out by other countries, say, in northern Mexico or in Canada? The U.S.-NATO militarist action in the north of Europe throws light on the unseemly position taken by the Washington administration in Stockholm where the United States is vigorously opposing the adoption of real confidence-building measures, particularly in the military field, tabled in the Swedish capital. The policy and actions of the USA and NATO are seriously undermining the atmosphere of international trust. Obviously, Washington would like to get a free hand to continue to export to Europe militarism, war psychosis and enmity between nations.

It is also small wonder that a well-rehearsed and pre-planned anti-Soviet show enacted by the right-wing press over another "unidentified" submarine in Norwegian waters has been used as a propaganda cover for NATO's big "war games." The press is engaged in a malicious campaign aimed at whipping up tension in the north of Europe and inciting mistrust and animosity between neighbouring countries.

Using the notorious "Soviet military threat" myth, the Pentagon and NATO generals are trying hard to push through their militarist plans, which are fraught with grave consequences.

Their purpose is clear, namely, to drag Norway even deeper into the morass of war preparations and to tie NATO's "northern flank" even stronger to U.S. nuclear strategy so as to neutralize the principles of Norwegian defence policy stipulating the non-deployment of foreign troops and atomic weapons in its territory in peacetime. These insidious schemes are also exposed by press reports about the Pentagon's plans to deploy cruise missiles in Scandinavian NATO countries.

Those Norwegian circles which are deliberately conniving at the provocative "war games" by NATO and other acts of hostility towards the cause of peace do not seem to remember the lessons of history. The involvement of Norway in U.S. militarist course, posing a grave threat to peace, obviously is at odds with the country's national interests. In the recent past betrayal of these interests brought about a grave tragedy, namely, the occupation of Norway. It was the Soviet Union that helped to liberate the country from the invaders.

Today's dangerous policy is strongly denounced by the broad sections of the population and by the public of Norway and other Scandinavian countries. Ever more Norwegians realise that the fulfilment of U.S.-NATO plans will bring the threat of war to the very thresholds of their homes. They condemn the adventuristic course of the U.S. Administration, aimed at ensuring for Washington dominant positions in the world, and advocate peace, security and good-neighbourliness not only in the north of Europe but in the whole of the European Continent.

## SOVIET LEADERS CITED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD291328 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

Official American propaganda has lately been more frequently suggesting to the readers in the United States and outside it the thesis that allegedly the notorious "position of strength", which the U.S. Administration would like to rely on in the relations with the Soviet Union, produces results. Things go as far as assertions that allegedly deployment of American medium range missiles in Western Europe strengthened security in the continent and in the world as a whole and that, as they say, the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies will now have to bow to Washington's diktat.

In the statement of the U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which was printed by American newspapers today, it is stressed that he hopes to continue acting from the "position of strength". The head of the White House tries in vain to pose as supporter of the negotiations, pretending that it is allegedly not him but somebody else who by his actions deprives negotiations of any sense and turns them into deception and cover-up for his claims of world domination.

When one attentively looks through the latest statements of the Soviet party and state leadership it become obvious to him that Washington nurtures groundless designs that socialist countries once bow to diktat and agree to conduct negotiations on Mr Reagan's terms. As was emphasized at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on February 13 by Konstantin Chernenko, we are fully aware of the threat which comes now to mankind from reckless, adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces -- and we are saying of that out loud, riveting the attention of the peoples of the whole earth to that danger. We do not need military superiority, we do not intend to dictate our will to others, but we shall not allow to break the military equilibrium which was attained. And may nobody has the slightest doubts. We shall continue taking care to strengthen our country's defensive capacity for us to have sufficient means with the help of which it will be possible to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists.

"We are open for peaceful mutually-beneficial cooperation with states of all continents", said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "We stand for peaceful solution of all disputable international problems through serious, equitable, constructive negotiations. The USSR will cooperate to a full extent with all states which are ready by their practical deeds to help lessen international tension, to create in the world an atmosphere of confidence. In other words -- with those who will really be leading things to consolidation of the mainstays of peace, not to war preparations".

That was also clearly emphasized in speeches of Soviet leaders which were made in the course of the election campaign which is now under way in the USSR in connection with the coming elections to the USSR's Supreme Soviet. The Soviet Union, said the Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, favours attainment of accords on limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and undiminished security. Neither of the sides should break by its policy and actions the established equilibrium in the sphere of nuclear armaments.

As was emphasized by Andrey Gromyko, the proposals of the Soviet Union on reduction of nuclear-missile confrontation in Europe fully hold true.

What is necessary is that the United States and NATO should display readiness to return to the situation that had existed before the commencement of deployment of American missiles. The USSR's line aimed at putting an end to the race of nuclear and other armaments, at reducing these armaments remains unchanged. "But to have a headway on that road it is essential that the west should have the same striving. So far we do not see such a striving," said the USSR foreign minister.

That was also noted in his speech by the USSR Defence Ministry Dmitriy Ustinov. "To begin negotiations," he said, "practical steps from the American side are needed. It is necessary to return to the previous, once agreed upon provision of Soviet-American relations -- to strictly observe equality and undiminished security, to mutually take in to account the legitimate interests and not to interfere into internal affairs of states."

As we see, the U.S. Administration failed and will fail to conduct negotiations "from the position of strength."

## ASSURANCES OF GOOD INTENTIONS 'INSUFFICIENT'

LD292242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Official representatives of Washington are making statements in which they try to play down the acuteness of the present international situation and assert that they wish to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. Over to Valentin Zorin, political observer of Central Television.

Good day, comrades. It is a fact that the recent tone of utterances made by leaders of the Republican administration clearly has changed. Washington is no longer talking about its notorious crusade against the Soviet Union or the uselessness of Soviet-U.S. talks. The question naturally arises: What lies behind this? Does this indicate some reevaluation of the previous policy? Or are we dealing with political maneuvers? One cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that statements by the Washington leaders are not backed up by any real steps. They have not abandoned the idea of upsetting the existing balance of forces in the world to the benefit of the United States.

It is with this aim that the arms race continues to be accelerated. And programs are in hand for several years ahead. No response is forthcoming on important Soviet initiatives. Washington refuses to follow the example of the USSR by undertaking the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear armaments. It does not respond to the proposal to conclude a treaty on reciprocal nonuse of military force or on freezing nuclear armaments.

In short, as yet matters are not going beyond rhetoric.

By no means the least important role in Washington's zig-zags is played by the election campaign now underway in the United States. The course of this campaign shows that millions of Americans are seriously concerned by their government's foreign policy, react painfully to its failure and come out for an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. Having found a weak point in the Republicans' positions, their political opponents have gone on the attack in this direction, and are striving to put foreign policy questions at the center of the election struggle.

Nor can Washington ignore the mood of the international public, which is reflected in the positions of the United States' allies.

In these conditions, the leaders of the Republican Party try to create the impression that they are full of good intentions and are ready for dialogue with the USSR. However, verbal assurances alone are insufficient for this. The U.S. Administration has already frequently demonstrated how easily it renounces its own words. Of course, it would be a good thing if the Washington leaders backed up their peace-loving statements with real deeds. As is stressed by the Soviet leadership, the USSR unfailingly comes out for equal and normal relations with the United States based on observation of the principles of equality and equal security, with mutual regard of legitimate interests [vzaimnyy uchet zakonnykh interesov] and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Soviet people will judge whether the United States has serious intentions by its practical actions.

## KORNILOV: REALISM 'LONG OVERDUE' IN U.S.

LD291753 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- The TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As the election campaign in the United States picks up pace the present Washington administration intensifies its attempts to appear in the eyes of the public as a "world peace-maker," a supporter of dialogue and a champion of better American-Soviet relations. Speaking in Washington in connection with the visit to the United States by the Austrian president, Ronald Reagan once again declared that the United States supposedly was ready at any moment to take steps towards the attainment of just and verifiable agreements.

Nowadays the peoples judge the policy of this or that state not by declarations and statements but first of all by their practical deeds. What is there to back the peace rhetorics streaming out of Washington? Is it, perhaps, that the ruling circles of the United States have really arrived at long last at the conclusion that it is time to discard their concept of a "crusade" against socialism and have admitted that interstate relations should be based not on differences or similarities of ideologies and state systems but on the common interests of states, which are that all disputes and differences should be resolved only by peaceful means? Or is it that the people in Washington have decided to revise their militaristic position and, on joining the majority of United Nations member states, to condemn nuclear war and declare it a crime against peoples?

No, there is not even a hint of such changes in the policy of the United States, as to the statements in Washington about striving for dialogue and for the attainment of "just agreements" they are nothing more than rhetoric because it is clear to everybody that, say, to continue the dialogue on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe in conditions when the United States is building them up would simply mean to cover up Washington's militaristic actions directed at undermining European and international security. Europe's genuine security can be strengthened not as a result of turning the continent's western part into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon but by a display of readiness by the United States and NATO to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of Pershing-2s and cruise missiles in Europe was begun.

In short no matter how hard you study "peaceable" statements by Reagan and members of his cabinet, no matter what microscope you use to scrutinise them it is impossible to discern in them either a grain of new ideas or constructive proposals or a hint of the readiness of the United States to move from the cult of confrontation and force to the course of accord, account of mutual interests and peace. But another thing is clearly seen in them -- Washington's intent to further continue its aggressive hegemonistic policy geared to the attainment of dominant positions in the world, first of all in the military sphere.

In his speech on the occasion of the Austrian president's visit to the United States the present occupant of the White House talked about Washington's striving to achieve "just agreements" but at the same time openly declared its intention to further deal with the Soviet Union "from positions of strength."

In the same speech Ronald Reagan announced that in its relations with the Soviet Union the United States should guide itself by realism. This is something long overdue as far as Washington is concerned. But it should be frankly stated that all hopes of the United States ruling circles to achieve their selfish military and diplomatic aims by way of the so called "power diplomacy," by way of spiralling the arms race and whipping up tension are as far from realism as Washington from Moscow.

True realism in politics today is certainly not to call for actions "from positions of strength," as it is still done in Washington, clearly forgetting that the USSR is not the type of country with which one can use the language of ultimatums and threats. True realism is to understand the fact that only one basis exists for the normal development of Soviet-American relations -- equality and equal security, mutual taking into account of lawful interests and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. A display by the American side of readiness in practice to adhere to these principles would make it possible to start rectifying relations between the two countries. But even Reagan's latest statement confirms once again that Washington is far from prone to display such a readiness. It continues to whip up tension and it is Washington, and only Washington that bears the entire responsibility for the dangerous consequences of this militaristic policy.

## MOTIVES SUGGESTED FOR KISSINGER NATO STATEMENTS

LD292342 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Commentary by Konstantin Sorokin]

[Text] In a recent issue of TIME magazine Henry Kissinger deplored the unsatisfactory situation within the NATO alliance. Mr Kissinger had a lot of bitter words for changes of the climate in NATO and ongoing disputes between the Atlantic partners. According to the former United States state secretary, urgent action must be taken to redress the situation. The United States should take into account the opinions of its allies and give them more say in the military and political decisionmaking of the alliance. Mr Kissinger said that it might be a good idea if a European general rather than an American one should be appointed commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe.

Is that statement a gesture of reconciliation or a sign that the United States is now handing its allies the carrot, having tired of wielding the stick? There are quite a few strings attached to Mr Kissinger's statement and its conciliatory tone is only skin deep. Having launched its crusade against the Soviet Union, Washington has ordered or is about to order, a great many costly weapons. MX and Trident missiles, the B-1 bomber, and space weapons cost hundreds of billions of dollars. The American economy is carrying an enormous burden. Next year's budget deficit is estimated at $200,000 million and the government debt has already risen to one and a half trillion. In the circumstances Washington is trying to shift part of military burden onto its partners. It has suggested that they should build up their conventional weapons for a non-nuclear scenario of the so-called limited war known as the Rogers plan. If there is a considerable European military potential and if the NATO forces are commanded by a European general, the chances are that the implementation of the Rogers plan drawn up in the United States will involve America's allies rather than the Americans.

While America's partners will be engaged in building up their forces and the Soviet Union will be taking countermeasures, the United States will have a free hand to pacify the developing countries and develop strategic and stars wars weapons. There is one more aspect of Mr Kissinger's statement which is linked to Euromissiles. It seems that the United States has got what it wanted, having begun to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles. The use of nuclear weapons however is authorized by the United States President and the missiles will be fired on orders from the commander in chief of the NATO forces in Europe, that is to say by an American. That means that nuclear strikes and response will be directed at the United States. If, as Mr Kissinger suggests, the NATO forces in Europe are commanded by a European general the missiles will be fired from European territory by a European and the United States will, according to Washington, have nothing to do with it at all.

The White House may persuade itself that it will indeed have nothing to do with it at all and go ahead and order a loyal European commander in chief to fire the missiles. A British expert Frank Barnaby warned America's allies of that possibility in 1980. He said that in 10 years' time Europeans will be given ostensible control of the missiles because otherwise the new weapons will lose a great deal of their appeal as far as the United States is concerned. His forecast has materialized in 4 years' time. Mr Kissinger's statement is of course a test shot, but the former secretary of state often anticipates the actions of the administration. Suffice it to recall his famous speech in September 1979 when the issue of the so-called counterarmament was hotly debated in NATO. In his speech Mr Kissinger strongly supported the idea and predicted that the appropriate decision will be taken. Could it be that his statements for TIME magazine are a signal that one more step towards a nuclear war confined to Europe is about to be taken? It looks as though Mr Kissinger's conciliatory tone is a disguise for plans that run counter to the interests of the Europeans.

## REAGAN 'CHAIN OF PRESIDENTIAL MISTAKES' VIEWED

LD010038 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] In the first edition of the review, comrades, I spoke about some aspects of Reagan's election struggle provoked by the antipeople's domestic and aggressive foreign policy of the American Administration. For Reagan, in his own words, politics is just like a stage show: You make a hell of a strong beginning, then you let things drift a bit, and then you take them up to a stunning finale. This is what Ronald Reagan thinks. And now it looks as though Reagan's people are working on preparations for just such a stunning finale, but the plans for this are stunningly primitive: Simply turn things upside down; call black white and vice-versa. And so much chauvinist demagogy is being poured over millions of Americans that it makes one recall the bad times of German history of the beginning of the thirties.

God himself put the fate of mankind into our hands; mankind was in a difficult position. This is also Reagan's words. But if that is so, then it means that God is by no means averse to how America intends to dispose of the fate of mankind, for example in Grenada, Lebanon, Central America, the Near East or, not least, West Europe. The present American Administration is striving, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko put it, to perch on top of the world and to command everyone from there.

As distinct from previous presidents, the paper USA TODAY writes, Reagan cannot boast of achieving a single agreement with the USSR on arms limitation, and this is the weakest point of his presidency.

Well, in my view, that is putting it too gently. Reagan has violated and destroyed the majority of important agreements with our country already signed prior to him. Of course, he did not scare us with this. But he strongly alarmed and confused even his own allies, while millions of Americans and Europeans have joined the active struggle for peace.

As for matters of internal policy, then things are even worse, as they say. The federal budget deficit is $180 billion but this, according to Reagan is the best indicator of the health and flourishing of the American economy, of the spirit of free enterprise. Millions of Americans go to bed hungry, but after all they are only on a diet. This is not a joke. We were told, Reagan said, theat every night in the United States 17 million people go to bed hungry. Well that may be true -- they are simply all on a diet.

I don't know whether all this can be called a show; at any rate it is a nasty show.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes: The chain of presidential mistakes has created such discomfort for Reagan's colleagues that they have tried, if only temporarily, to get him to keep quiet. However, it is hardly likely that this attempt will be successful. After all, he has to bring his entertainment show to a stunning finale. Although it must be said that there are some little signs of self-criticism being heard also from the master of the White House. In conversation with his retainers he recently confessed: I've made a mess of it all; I should not have said what I did.

One can imagine how fine and peaceful it would be in the world if he did not do many of the things that he is doing.

## HART CRITICISM OF FOREIGN POLICY 'ACCURATE'

LD292251 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From "The World Today "program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] You probably already know that at the primary elections in the American State of New Hampshire Senator Hart gained a victory over the Democratic Party candidate for the Presidency. He was on your screens just now. He won 40 percent of the votes. In second place was former U.S. Vice President Mondale who received 29 percent, and in third place was Senator Glenn who got 13 percent of the votes.

The American press is calling the result of the New Hampshire elections something of a sensation, since up to now Mondale has been considered the leader in the pre-election Democratic race. However, it is early to race to any conclusions as everything might still change.

Hart's statement was interesting. He emphasized that U.S. foreign policy does not meet the reality of the international situation and, he said, was suffering failure after failure. The worst thing, the senator noted, was that the present U.S. Government, for the first time in many years, is not conducting a dialogue with the Soviet Union even on such a serious current problem as halting the nuclear arms race.

And this is what Dellums, member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, speaking in the State of Michigan, said: The policy of the White House, he said, is a policy of militarism, adventurism and terror, based on the over-simplified conceptions of the Cold War.

True or not, American congressmen are sometimes able to give perfectly accurate appraisals of the activities of their own government.

## LEVEL OF U.S. SPENDING ON ELECTIONS, DEFENSE HIT

LD271845 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT observed some time ago that it is politicians rather than voters that decide who will become the next U.S. President and as for the voters, they only get the possibility to decide every four years which of the figures chosen by the politicians will get the job. To make the matter perfectly clear, it should be borne in mind whose interests are protected by the politicians who are "sorting out" and "selecting" candidates for the presidency, seats in Congress, state governorships, and other high elective posts.

The main indicator here, as a rule, is the major sources of financing for the ever costlier election campaigns. The general principle is that he who pays the piper orders the tune. As for the outlays, they are truly immense. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH pointed out that the strength of the dollar today is more obvious than ever before. According to the newspaper, spending on this year's election campaign in the USA will be at least 1.6 billion dollars. A sort of competition is taking place here between major commerical, industrial and financial corporations. Nowadays it is the military-industrial complex that plays the leading role in financing the presidential and congressional elections.

According to a survey done by the magazine COMMON CAUSE, during the past election campaign (1982) the contributions of corporations representing the airspace industry to the funds of political action committees especially grew. During the two years from 1980 to 1982 they rose by 104 percent. Naturally, the corporations recouped their expenditures on the elections manyfold from increased profits on the Pentagon's generous military orders. It is to meet their demands that the military budget is growing so speedily, in particular, appropriations for the development of such weapons systems as the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the B-1 strategic bomber.

As for the bulk of the U.S. voters, their vital interests suffer because of these actions of the administration. Military spending has become the main and most obvious cause of budgetary deficits at present and in the future, John Galbraith, economics professor Emeritus of Harvard University, says in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Moreover, this spending is passed off by the administration as the main cause of cuts in appropriations for improving the lot of the poor, he says. As a result, spending to meet the needs of the poor has been replaced with military spending.

Spending on the arms race, the professor continues, are set in opposition to the interests of large families, the elderly, the poor, minorities in large cities, recipients of food coupons and other groups of the population who have been hit or are threatened by Reagan's cuts in appropriations.

It is the profound disillusionment of a considerable part of the electorate with the existing voting system that explains such a high percent of absenteeism in the United States, where in many cases more than half the voters do not go to the polls. This absenteeism is a sort of protest against the political system which stands guard over the interests of major monopolies and which is more and more discrediting itself.

## SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RULING ON SOVIET YOUTH

LD291204 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to cancel the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois taken in May last year, which stated that the Illinois authorities had no right to take Vladimir Polovchak away from parents and put him under "guardianship" of the state. Thereby the U.S. Supreme Court actually reaffirmed that the American authorities illegally keep the Soviet teenager, who was torn away from his parents.

The tragic story is known to have begun several years ago when the Polovchak family went to the United States at the invitation of relatives who then tried to incline them for non-return to the USSR. After the Polovchaks announced their firm decision to go home, the boy was stolen from the parents. On the instructions of the Department of State the immigration authorities staged a disgraceful farce of granting "political asylum" to 12-year-old Vladimir. The indignant relatives approached lawyers for assistance.

And though in the final account the Illinois Supreme Court nevertheless admitted the unlawful character of actions of the local authorities which took the teenager under "guardianship" he still lives away from his parents, who returned to the Soviet Union.

It is indicative that while the course admits the unlawful character of the authorities' actions with regard to the Polovchak family, the federal government tries to "legalize" the arbitrary rule. The head of the White House ordered to issue to Vladimir Polovchak the permit for residence in the United States.

## CANADA'S TRUDEAU ANNOUNCES PLAN TO RESIGN

LD292246 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Ottawa February 29 TASS -- Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada has announced that he intends to leave the post of the leader of the ruling Liberal Party and resign as head of government.

In a letter to Iona Campagnolo, president of the Liberal Party, Trudeau points out that he will perform his duties as the party leader and prime minister until a Liberal Party convention elections his successor. This letter has been published here.

## NORMALIZATION 'NOT EXPECTED' FROM USSR-PRC TALKS

LD291931 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, Feb 29 (TANJUG) -- The fourth round of the Soviet-Chinese consultations at the level of deputy foreign ministers is to open in Moscow on March 12, it has been officially confirmed here.

Official Soviet circles claim that "certain positive developments" have taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations but that the forthcoming consultations are not expected soon to produce inter-state talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

## PRC ASKS U.S. 'CONCESSIONS' AT BRZEZINSKI TALKS

LD011041 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing March 1 TASS -- The results of the stay in China by a group of American personalities from the Strategic and International Studies Centre at Georgetown University headed by the former assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski are a topic of further comments here.

It is noted that in the course of the meetings with PRC leaders, including with the chairman of the Central Commission of Advisers of the CPC Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese side had demanded from the United States all sorts of concessions in rendering China assistance in the economic field and also scientific and technical assistance. The Chinese representatives conveyed the idea that the terms of export of the latest American technology should be further liberalised, that China should be given assistance along the state line and that the United States Export-Import Bank should join the financing of Sino-American trade.

In its turn the Chinese side promised to perfect Chinese laws concerning foreign trade, foreign trade, foreign capital investments and, in particular, to expand benefits for American businessmen taking part in the modernisation of the Chinese economy.

As to foreign policy matters, judging by available reports, the PRC representatives had reserved the right to retain a free hand in the international arena. It was also stressed that China is not against cooperation with the Reagan administration along "selected directions of world politics". It was also pointed out that the PRC intends to continue the dialogue with the USSR, to criticise the policy of the White House in a number of areas of the world which are viewed by the Americans as of "vital importance to the United States".

## KAPITSA AT AWARD CEREMONY FOR MONGOLIAN ENVOY

PM281327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Decoration"]

[Text] P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR B. Gotob at the Kremlin 27 February.

P.Ya. Strautmanis warmly congratulated the ambassador on the high distinction awarded to him to mark his active work in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and stressed the great significance of the recent meeting between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and Yu.V. Tsedenbal for the further development of all-round relations between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the USSR and Mongolia.

B. Gotob expressed profound gratitude for the high assessment of his activity. This, he said, is an expression of the fraternal attitude of the CPSU, the Soviet state, and all Soviet people toward our party and the Mongolian people and toward the unbreakable Mongolian-Soviet friendship.

The presentation of the award was attended by O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

## JSP DIETMAN SEEKS 'FRANKNESS' IN USSR-JAPAN TIES

OW291145 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Here is an interview by Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Vhykhukhalev with Torao Takazawa, Japan Socialist Party member of the Japanese House of Representatives. In the interview, Mr Takazawa said: [Begin recording] I would like to express my sincerest condolences to the Soviet people on General Secretary Andropov's death, extend my whole-hearted congratulations to Mr Chernenko on taking office as CPSU general secretary, and express my wishes that the Soviet Union, under Mr Chernenko's guidance, will continue to achieve greater success in carrying out both its domestic and foreign policies.

Under the current international situation, which has a great danger of nuclear war, the most important problem is how to maintain peace and how to turn the nuclear arms race into nuclear disarmament. In my opinion, this is the issue on which General Secretary Chernenko should concentrate his efforts. To achieve peace it is necessary for the opposite side -- the United States and the West European states -- to have a sincere attitude toward peace. In my opinion, achieve disarmament under such difficult circumstances it is most important to have considerably strong peace-oriented public opinion among the world people and to strengthen public opinion and campaigns for peace among the people of West European states.

For this purpose, it is necessary to have positive peace proposals from the Soviet side and sincere efforts for peace on their part. I think this will serve as a strong moral force to strengthen world public opinion for peace, as I have just mentioned. In this regard, I sincerely hope that the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people under the guidance of General Secretary Chenenko will make great efforts and achievements in promoting world peace during this important year of 1984.

Relations between Japan and the Soviet Union are very important to promoting world peace. During his visit to Moscow to attend General Secretary Andropov's funeral service, Foreign Minister Abe held talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko. I understand that an accord was reached at talks on the further promotion of talks and exchanges between the two countries. I think this accord is of great significance. It will be necessary for the Japanese Government to have sincere, frank, and open-minded talks with the Soviet Government. At the same time, the Soviet side should engage in such talks with frankness.

There is no denying that very difficult problems exist between the two countries. However, I think it is very important that Japan and the Soviet Union make efforts to first create an atmosphere for improving mutual relations through frank talks between them. As a Japanese Dietman, I myself will do my best in this regard. [end recording]

## DPRK HITS 'RUDE' U.S. AIRSPACE 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD290459 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 TASS -- As reported by the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the representative of the DPRK in the Military Armistice Commission in Korea has strongly protested the continuing provocative actions by the American military in respect of the DPRK. On February 27 an American "SR-71" reconnaissance plane had twice violated the DPRK's air space and scouted the country's northern areas. Such provocations are a rude encroachment on the sovereignty of the DPRK, the agency stresses.

## NODONG SINMUN SCORES 'TEAM SPIRIT -84' EXERCISE

SK010532 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Describing the "Team Spirit '84" military exercise by the U.S. troops and the South Korean Army in the southern part of Korea as an exercise for striking a concentrated blow to the DPRK, NODONG SINMUN, published in Pyongyang, pointed out that there are nuclear weapons and their delivery means in South Korea and that even deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles has been planned.

NODONG SINMUN also stressed that the only way to ensure peace and security in Korea is to force the U.S. troops and the U.S. nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea.

## U.S. POLICY TOWARD SOUTH ASIA CRITICIZED

LD241744 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 24 TASS -- "It has become fashionable among representatives of the U.S. Administration of late to pose as a sort of angels -- adherents of peace and stability" the newspaper PRAVDA writes in a signed item headlined "Contrary to Facts" in comment on the tour of South Asian countries by Howard Schaffer, representative of the U.S. Department of State.

"However, their dove-like speeches quite often do not correspond to Washington's deeds", the newspaper observes. "Really, it is as if someone else, and not the United States, heightening tension, feverishly builds up its military might in the Indian Ocean, strengthens the already existing military bases and creates new ones to station the gendarme 'Rapid Deployment Force' at them. As if it is not Washington that blocks any steps aimed at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. As if it is not the U.S. Administration that arms Pakistan, turning it into an instrument of its imperialist policy and a springboard for the undeclared war against Afghanistan. As if there were no recent scandalous exposures of the espionage activities of U.S. special services in India and of their involvement in destabilizing the internal political situation in that country."

"These facts," PRAVDA writes in conclusion, "are well known to the public at large of South Asian countries. And no propagandist tricks can conceal their true essence".

## GANDHI ASKS 'REBUFF' OF PUNJAB 'PROVOCATEURS'

LD290710 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] New Delhi February 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Stanislav Sychov reports: Like it was during the years of the national liberation struggle when the Indian people were fighting against imperialism, India is again confronted today by hostile external forces seeking to undermine its political independence and the independence of neighboring states, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in her speech in Parliament on Tuesday.

Speaking about the alarming situation in the Indian state of Punjab where provocateurs were fuelling religious and communal strife among the local population, she assured the MPs that the authorities were adopting measures against extremists and chauvinist groups rather than political parties, including the Akali Dal Sikh organization.

Indira Gandhi called on the population, on all parties in India to issue a decisive rebuff to the country's enemies using extremists and chauvinists in their bid to provoke chaos in India and hinder its progress.

## UK HIT FOR HARBORING ANTI-INDIA 'TERRORISTS'

BK010937 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, the Indian High Commission in London protested to the British Government over a provocative program shown on British television. So-called Kashmir Liberation Front terrorists, living freely in Britain, took part in the program.

According to the spokesman of the Indian High Commission, the British television channel allowed them to slander the Indian Government and its policies.

The provocative nature of this step by the London authorities is clear. There is also no doubt that the British authorities have no intencion of taking any concrete action against such anti-Indian elements. If this were not so, how could the Kashmir Liberation Front have organized a demonstration of Kashmiri terrorists in London only a few days after the showing of the television program? The British Government's reaction to this demonstration is worth noting. All the demonstrators were released after being briefly detained. Their slogans, however, need to be given thought, because the terrorists have now begun translating their threats into practical action.

It was subversive elements from among the terrorist organizations who assassinated the Indian diplomat, Ravindra Mhatre, some time ago. Who can say that his assassins were not present among the London demonstrators? It is not impossible, for the demonstrators voiced support for Maqbool Butt, while the terrorists -- the killers of Ravindra Mhatre -- demanded the release of this same criminal. It may be recalled that many criminals sought by the Indian police have taken refuge in Britain. Among them are the supporters of Maqbool Butt of the Kashmir Liberation Front, especially its organizer [words indistinct]. The organizations of these secessionists and Assamese nationalist elements are openly operating in Britain.

The Indian press has reported time and again that the leaders of such organizations are operating in Britain with the permission of the authorities and have established contacts with the British and the U.S. spy agencies there. With their help, they devise destructive plans and put them into action. For this reason, perhaps, the London authorities are sympathetic to such anti-Indian demonstrators.

On many occasions, India has urged Britain to impose a ban on the activities of anti-India elements. The United States and Pakistan have also been urged to do so. Everybody knows that Pakistan is used as a staging post for the terrorists. Although refusal to support provocative anti-India activities might remove some obstacles on the path to good neighborliness, nothing of this sort has happened so far. The criminal's leaders freely move between London and Pakistan on British passports. According to the STATESMAN newspaper, terrorists of the Kashmir Liberation Front also live freely in the Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. No attention is paid to the activities of these criminals.

The NATIONAL HERALD wrote that if the British authorities harbor such persons and allow them to carry out anti-India activities, they must be held responsible for the consequences of their acts.

## U.S. CREATING 'HOTBED OF TENSION' IN S.E. ASIA

### Dam Visits Thailand

LD291813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] According to reports from Bangkok, the official visit to Thailand by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam has ended. During the talks he called on Thailand and the other ASEAN countries to join in all-round cooperation with Washington on anti-communist bases, and spoke out for the stepping up of the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. The question of expanding Thailand's purchases of U.S. weapons under preferential conditions was also touched on. Dam assured the Thai leaders that the United States will continue to strengthen this country's defense capability. I shall ask my colleague Yevgeniy Kachanov to comment on this report:

It should be said, comrades, that literally over the past few weeks Washington has been devoting feverish activity to Southeast Asia. Since the end of January General O'Malley, commander of the U.S. Air Force in the Pacific Region; Admiral Foley, commander of the Pacific Fleet; and their direct chief, Admiral Corwe, commander of all branches of the Armed Forces in the Pacific Ocean basin, have one after the other visited the capitals of the ASEAN countries. And now, finally, the above-mentioned Deputy Secretary of State Dam. This is not counting the visitors of a somewhat lesser standing like retired General (Igor), whose mission is connected with concrete questions of arms supplies.

The answer to the question of what goals this activity is pursuing can be found in an analysis of the statements by the visitors themselves. It is quite apparent that the prime goal is to expand the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia. Let us recall events of recent history: You see, as a result of the failure of the Pentagon's shameful adventure in Vietnam, America was plunged into a state of shock that acquired the name of Vietnam syndrome. At that time, the SEATO regional military bloc fell apart, the U.S. military bases in Thailand were dismantled, and U.S. warships left the shores of Indochina. This does not mean, of course, that the aggressive essence of U.S. imperialism has altered. No, other regions of the globe have simply taken up the priority positions in the Pentagon's strategy: the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, the Far East, and the Caribbean basin.

But over time the lessons of the Indochina adventure have been consigned to oblivion and the Vietnam syndrome has ceded ground to what I would call Vietnam nostalgia. Under the cover of hackneyed concoctions about a Soviet military threat, Washington has again sharply increased its military presence in Southeast Asia. According to the same Adm Crowe, in the last 3 years the U.S. might in this region has been stepped up constantly. He said, we are modernizing our naval and air forces, we are putting into service our latest aircraft carrier, Vinson, the Trident underwater missile system has been deployed. We have at our disposal, the admiral noted, a series of backup units deployed in this region of the world. Let us add to this that the Pentagon intends also to deploy there chemical weapons and cruise missiles and increase the number of aircraft-carriers and military planes based on them which are in the region on a permanent basis.

The second goal of the more frequent visits by U.S. figures to the ASEAN countries is to drag this grouping into the arms race by means of increasing U.S. military supplies and, in the final analysis, turn the Association of Southeast Asian countries -- which was created in order to regulate regional economic and cultural cooperation -- into a military bloc under the aegis of the United States. A central role in these plans is given over to Thailand, which even now receives the lion's share of U.S. military aid in the region. In the current year it will be increased by another 10 percent and will exceed the sum of $106 million. It is well known that the weapons and military equipment received from across the ocean are used to a considerable extent for organizing armed provocations on the Thai-Kampuchean border and for further aggravating the situation in the region. By this very fact, Washington's policy is leading to the creation in Southeast Asia of yet another dangerous hotbed of tension. In this way, an analysis of the U.S. Administration's present policy in the region confirms the conclusion reached at a recent conference of the foreign ministers of the three states of Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- that the threat to the independence of the countries of Southeast Asia has always come from outside. Therefore, the only path for them is to develop peaceful cooperation and resolve all the problems that arise through negotiations, not allowing confrontation or imperialist diktats.

## ASEAN Arms Purchases Urged

BK290940 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Unattributed Commentary: "Jakarta Wants a Dialogue, the Pentagon is Opposed"]

[Text] Jakarta is of the opinion that Vietnam poses no threat to Southeast Asia. This statement by Indonesian Armed Forces Commander General Benni Murdani following a visit to Vietnam has drawn a wave of press comments. Some newspapers have expressed concern that such statements might undermine the unity of ASEAN's stand toward Indochina. In reality, however, a united position does not exist. What does exist is a number of resolutions dictated by Washington at a series of talks between ASEAN foreign ministers and their Western counterparts. The resolutions carry a variation of the theme of communist threat and contain recommendations for ASEAN to unite and ward off this imaginary threat.

That the existence of such a threat is not believed in the ASEAN capitals is evident from the practical relationship between the group of six and the Indochinese countries. For instance, Singapore has trade relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea regardless of the united ASEAN position. Thai business circles have demanded the removal of obstacles to the development of trade relations with neighboring Indochina. Jakarta officially wants a dialogue between the two groups of countries and a peaceful solution to existing problems in Southeast Asia. Similarly, there are many in the Philippines and Malaysia who accept this viewpoint.

Meanwhile, a retired brigadier general of the United States Air Force, Charles Yeager, continues his visits to ASEAN countries. His mission is to force Manila, Singapore, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Bangkok to acquire F-20 Tigershark fighters. His would-be consumers, however, are puzzled by one question: Why do these countries actually need the Tigersharks if no one threatens them? Why are the ASEAN countries continuously being urged to arm themselves, and scared with a concocted danger allegedly coming from the Indochinese countries? To remove all these suspicions, the general has said that the Pacific countries are the frontier of the free world -- meaning first of all, the United States. If so, he thinks, let them sacrifice everything including their own financial resources for the protection of the world's heartland.

## SFRY DELEGATION ENDS TALKS, SIGNS COMMUNIQUE

AU292147 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Our country's delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, has concluded its official visit to the Soviet Union. Tonight members of our delegation arrived in Baku, capital of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, from Moscow. VJESNIK's correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic reports from Baku:

Prior to their departure for Baku, Vidoje Zarkovic and Lazar Mojsov held talks in the Kremlin with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy premier, and minister of foreign affairs. Thereby the series of Yugoslav-Soviet meetings at high levels, which lasted a total of 7 hours, including 1 hour of talks last night with Konstantin Chernenko, new head of the Soviet party, was concluded.

Yugoslav and Soviet circles characterize the entire talks in Moscow as very successful and beneficial. The talks were primarily of a political nature although economic cooperation between the two countries was also discussed. A joint communique on the Yugoslav-Soviet talks will be issued tomorrow evening, following the conclusion of the visit.

Within the program of their visit to Baku, Vidoje Zarkovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation tomorrow will visit a factory for household air conditioners. It is also planned that talks will be held during which the hosts will inform their guests on the development of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is known for oil wells in the Caspian Sea and cotton production.

The Yugoslav delegation will return home tomorrow evening.

### Gromyko Meets Zarkovic

LD291518 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Vice-President of the Collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, and member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Jon Srbovan.

Vidoje Zarkovic expressed satisfaction with the meeting which was held with general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, which would be a tangible contribution to further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in all spheres.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention to Konstantin Chernenko's statement at the February plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which reaffirms the continuity of the peaceful course of the foreign policy of the USSR and its readiness to resolve all disputable international problems through serious, equal, and constructive negotiations, to cooperate to a full extent with all states which strive to promote by their practical deeds relaxation of international tension, to create an atmosphere of confidence in the world.

Vidoje Zarkovic said that such an approach to solution of international problems meets with the understanding and support of the Yugoslav side.

From both sides it was emphasized that the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia attached great significance to the current Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the work of which should be of a businesslike and friendly character in the interests of attaining tangible accords that would be conducive to reducing the level of military confrontation and creating a climate of confidence on the continent.

In the course of exchanging opinions on the situation in different parts of the world, specifically in the Middle East, both sides noted the need to liquidate the existing and prevent new seats of tension and armed conflict through peaceful means.

On the same day, Vidoje Zarkovic left Moscow for Baku. Lazar Mojsov, other officials also left Moscow for Baku with him.

At the airport, they were seen off by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Petr Strautmanis, other officials.

## Further on Talks With Gromyko

LD291152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who is leading a Yugoslav delegation visiting the Soviet Union, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, had talks today with Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister.

In a friendly exchange of views on topical international questions, reference was made to the importance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe to Middle East and Near East problems and to focal points of crisis in the world.

Having evaluated that the international situation is complex and tense, they stressed the importance of the readiness of the SFRY and the USSR within the framework of their possibilities to strengthen the efforts in the direction of relaxation of tension in international relations and in creating an atmosphere of confidence in order to allow the beginning of the process of disarmament and halting the present arms race.

Boris Aristov, deputy Soviet minister of foreign affairs, and Yugoslav Ambassador to the USSR Milojko Drulovic participated in the talks.

## Zarkovic Interviewed

LD010052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A conversation took place today in the Kremlin between Comrade Gromyko and Comrade Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Comrade Mojsov, the Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Comrade Srbovan, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

Here is what Vidoje Zarkovic said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin Zarkovic recording in Serbo-Croation with superimposed translation] We particularly appreciate the fact that there has been a meeting with Comrade Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during which the mutual willingness of our parties, nations, and countries to actively work together toward an all-round development of relations, friendship, and cooperation, was reaffirmed. We also stressed that we would expand friendship and cooperation between our nations, countries, and parties in the future, since this corresponds with our nations' interests and serves the cause of strengthening peace and socialism.

As a result of an exhaustive exchange of views on international issues, we expressed our common concern over the continuing deterioration of the situation in the world due to the acceleration of the arms race and other tendencies which present a threat to peace in the whole world. In its international activities Yugoslavia consistently adheres to the principle of the policy of nonalignment, and on the basis of this principle it is vigorously active in the international arena. We are deeply convinced that in this way we are making a very considerable contribution to the cause of peace, equality of international cooperation, and progress on earth. Hence we fully support all important and concrete initiatives that lead to the reduction of the arms race and are conducive to the consolidation of peace. We have carefully studied and supported the Soviet peace initiatives recently put forward.

I would like to say in conclusion, dear Soviet friends, that we have been received in a very warm and friendly manner in your country. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the warm hospitality and cordial reception and to wish you much success in your work for the good of your great and beautiful country. Thank you.

## Departs for Azerbaijan

LD292322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, ended the official part of its visit to the Soviet Union this afternoon and left for a 1-day visit to the Republic of Azerbaijan. At Sheremetyevo airport Vodoje Zarkovic and the members of the delegation were seen off by Petr Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other official Soviet personalities.

Representatives of the Yugoslav Embassy to the USSR were also present.

During the past 48 hours Vidoje Zarkovic and the members of the SRFY delegation held exhaustive talks with the USSR delegation, which was headed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov. The delegation was received by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and this morning the delegation had a meeting with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs. Yugoslav-Soviet exchange of views during these meetings lasted for about 7 hours and covered the most important spheres and aspects of the present situation in the world bilateral relations and inter-party cooperation.

The SFRY delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It will be in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of that Soviet republic. Tomorrow afternoon Vidoje Zarkovic and the members of the delegation are returning to Belgrade.

### Arrives in Baku

LD292338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Baku, 29 Feb (TANJUG) -- The SFRY delegation headed by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Baku this afternoon for a 1-day friendly visit to the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan.

Vidoje Zarkovic; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR; and other members of the delegation were welcomed at the airport by Suleyman Rustam-zade, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan; Isa Memedov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials from the republic and the host town.

SFRY Presidency Vice-President Zarkovic and other visitors from Yugoslavia, who are visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will have a meeting tomorrow with leaders of Azerbaijan and the town of Baku.

## ROMANIA'S BIRLEA, BAYBAKOV DISCUSS TRADE

AU291958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 29/2/1984 -- The chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, Stefan Birlea, had talks in Moscow with N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. Aspects were approached in a comradely atmosphere of the further development of the economic cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and of the coordination of the socio-economic development plans of the two countries over the next five-year plan period (1986-1990).

## HUNGARIAN ENVOY HOLDS MEETING 22 FEBRUARY

PM291400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating An Anniversary"]

[Text] On 22 February Hungarian Ambassador to the Soviet Union S. Ranjnai arranged a friendly meeting marking the 38th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Hungary and the USSR.

The meeting was attended by the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

## KOHL-THATCHER TALKS, MISSILE DEPLOYMENT VIEWED

LD292359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpt] London, 29 Feb (TASS) -- The FRG and Britain will continue to adhere to the notorious NATO decision on deploying new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weaponry in several West European countries. They will also go ahead with deployment on the territory of their countries of "Pershing II" (FRG) and cruise missiles (British Isles). This is the conclusion drawn by local political observers form the results of talks held here between H. Kohl, the head of the West German Government, and Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

Despite angry protests by the population in the FRG and Britain, the installation of medium-range nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and other states in the socialist community is going full steam ahead in these countries.

Literally the day before Kohl's visit to Britain, C. Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary made a trip to the banks of the Thames. He used the visit to bind Great Britain still more tightly to the militarist course of the Washington administration and to draw London into elaborating the military programs announced by the Pentagon. Thus it is a matter of further coordinating the efforts of the main NATO countries in forging ahead with military preparations in order to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact which is served first and foremost by the deployment which has started in the FRG, Britain, and Italy of nuclear missiles stamped "made in the United States."

The other topic to dominate the British-West German talks was the crisis in the economic, agricultural, and financial policy of the "Common Market."

## SPANISH PRO-NATO LOBBY ARGUMENTS DESCRIBED, HIT

LD291843 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The Spanish press is continuing to comment on the document published recently by the Ministry of Defense, the authors of which come out in favor of Spain remaining in the North Atlantic bloc, with this to include the country's participation in the military structures. EL PAIS quotes military experts who listed what they described as all the advantages offered to Madrid by remaining in NATO. YA notes that the authors of the report are against the holding of the referendum on NATO, since they feel this would be damaging to Western interests. Our observer Vladimir Malynin has examined the arguments of the Spanish pro-NATO lobby and writes:

One of the main arguments hammered repeatedly is that of the need to have access to information and documentation which the country will not receive if it leaves NATO. The pro-NATO lobby claims that with NATO aid Spain will be able to bring its armed forces up to modern standards and at the same time to modernize its arms industry. It is also affirmed that Spain will come to occupy key positions in the Mediterranean region. Let us look more closely at the last point.

What it comes down to in specific terms is that Spain will have to underwrite the area of NATO operations in the Mediterranean region and take part in all the bloc's military preparations there.

In Washington and at NATO headquarters they have made no secret of the fact that Spain could play an active role in the Mediterranean only if it is fully integrated into the North Atlantic bloc's military structures. In pursuit of that aim, Washington and the NATO countries are pressing for the development of bilateral cooperation with Spain, since they believe that this will tie Spain into the bloc's military structure. It was to this end that an agreement was signed for the supply of 72 military aircraft, Harpoon missiles and military electronic equipment by the United States, to which Madrid is assigning $3 billion. Agreements have also been signed for cooperation in arms manufacture jointly with the FRG, France, Italy and Greece. Similar agreements are being drafted with Belgium and Portugal.

Washington uses financial levers to put pressure on Spain. U.S. Assistant Secretary for European and Canadian [as heard] Affairs Burt, speaking to Congress, reported that fresh credits have been granted to Madrid for the purchase of war materiel and weapons from the United States since, as Burt put it, Spain has become an important member of NATO. It needs to be said that those who are pressing for Spanish integration into the Atlantic community are failing to take account of Spanish interests, of the prospect of getting the country tangled up in the NATO bloc's dangerous war preparations, this bloc which a Madrid newspaper has described as having spent 35 years demonstrating its aggressive nature to the world. The interests of Spanish security are immeasurably more important than the information and documentation Spain would be entitled to receive as NATO member number 16.

Adversaries of Spain's joining NATO have said, quite rightly, that if the country remains in the bloc this will limit national sovereignty, and that Pentagon bases on Spanish territory could be used in the event of war.

## PORTUGUESE CP COMMUNIQUE DECRIES ECONOMIC POLICY

LD290921 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Lisbon February 29 TASS -- The Portuguese Government's policy of restoring the positions of monopolistic capital is aggravating the crisis which has gripped the country, the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party said in a communique adopted at a meeting here, which discussed the social, economic and political situation in the country.

The government does not conceal its intention to eliminate the people's democratic gains and return national riches to big capitalists, the document said. The continued impoverishment of the population is a direct result of this policy. More than half a million people in the country are not out of work, and 150,000 working people have not drawn wages for a long time.

The present government is making concessions to American imperialism in economic, political and military fields, which represents a threat to the independence and national security of Portugal and is subordinating its foreign policy to that of the Washington administration, the communique said.

The Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party also issued a statement about the government's offensive on the state sector of the economy. It said that the authorities have launched a veritable crusade against nationalized enterprises and the agrarian reform. This crusade, the statement said, is leading to heavy consequences to the country's economy. But, despite obvious sabotage on the part of the authorities and foreign capital, this sector remains the most dynamically developing and profitable.

After pointing out the anti-people nature of the government's policy, the Communist Party demanded its resignation and stressed the need to defend the ideals of the April revolution of 1974. Addressing a press conference, Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, called on all democratic forces in the country, irrespective of what party they belong to, to join the struggle for radical changes in the interests of the working people.

## NORDIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

LD201338 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Stockholm February 29 TASS -- Establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is the subject of a hearing held in the Swedish capital on Tuesday within the framework of the 32nd session of the Nordic Council, an advisory body of inter-parliamentary and intergovernmental cooperation between northern European countries. It was organized by the all-Sweden Youth Council grouping 44 youths organizations of the country.

The hearing's participants -- prominent public and political figures from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland -- stressed in their statements that the continuing race of armaments, especially of nuclear ones, harbours a grave threat to the whole of mankind and dictates the need for further invigoration of the campaign for peace and detente, for averting the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Anker Joergensen, chairman of Denmark's Social Democratic Party and former prime minister, called on the governments and parliaments of the Nordic countries to pool their efforts with a view to proclaiming the region of nuclear weapons-free zone.

The establishment of a denuclearized zone in northern Europe, said Swedish parliamentary Deputy Mai Britt Theorin, meets the national interests of all countries of the European north. She stressed that the Swedish Government will press persistently for the implementation of the idea of the nuclear-free north.

Esko Aho, a deputy of the Finnish parliament, highly assessed the Soviet Union's readiness to facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Nordic Europe.

Representative of the Norwegian parliament Guttorm Hansen also favoured the proclamation of northern Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons.

## SOVIETS REPORTED SEEKING TO RAISE NEW LOAN

AU291115 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 29 Feb p 7

[Text] In the opinion of Hannes Androsch, director general of the Austrian Credit-Anstalt Bank, the Soviet Union will seek to raise another loan in the Euromarket this year. Androsch, who is at present in the United States, declared on Tuesday before journalists that the new Soviet loan project would, however, involve a lower amount than the \$150 million which the Soviet Union recently raised in the Euromarket as a syndicate loan. According to Credit-Anstalt quarters it is not yet known, however, in which form the new loan is to be handled.

## WEINBERGER LEAVES LONDON FOR MIDDLE EAST

LD291622 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The U.S. defense secretary, Weinberger, today unexpectedly left London, where he was on a visit, for the Middle East. The American Embassy in Great Britain said he will inspect the ships of the American 6th Fleet near the shores of Lebanon and have talks with the military and diplomatic representatives of the United States in the area. Observers link the unexpected visit of the defense secretary with the failure of Washington's strategy in Lebanon. They say that the U.S. Administration is now concerned about preventing the strengthening of the positions of the National Patriotic Forces. It is not ruled out that Washington could, together with Tel Aviv, resort to new large-scale armed action in that country.

### Speaks at Beirut Embassy

LD292123 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has arrived in Lebanon in an atmosphere of extraordinary security measures. Speaking at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, he said that President Reagan is experiencing a feeling of pride over the activities of the Marines in Lebanon. As everyone knows, the barbaric shelling of Lebanese cities and villages by the artillery on board the U.S. 6th Fleet and aircraft has led to the deaths of hundreds of peaceful inhabitants and rendered thousands of people homeless. The arrival of U.S. soldiers on Lebanese soil has still further aggravated the situation in that Arab country.

## ISRAEL COMMISSION HEAD ON U.S. IN LEBANON

LD292023 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- Representatives of the Soviet public reiterate their solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese patriots against the American-Israeli aggression, for united, sovereign, and democratic Lebanon. This was pointed out today at a session of the Soviet public commission to investigate into the crimes of Israeli aggressors in Lebanon by its chairman, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Kudryavtsev.

He recalled that the tragedy of Lebanon which (?has) been going on for many years had again aggravated of late. The U.S. passed over to open intervention in Lebanon. With barbarous blows, U.S. and Israeli artillery and warplanes methodically destroy cities and villages, killing peaceful civilians of that country.

The Soviet scientist stressed that the U.S. which strove to establish its military and political domination in the Middle East split ever deeper that independent Arab country and grossly violated its sovereignty. "Americans openly encourage the actions of Israeli punitive troops who intensify the terror against the civilian population of Lebanon and continue to act in a criminal way vis-a-vis the Arab people of Palestine. Together with Israel, the U.S. pursues a policy of blackmail and threats against Syria which has invariably favoured a just settlement of the situation in the Middle East", he said.

A resolution adopted by the session points out that the U.S., on a par with Israel, is fully responsible for the crimes against peace and humanity, as well as for military crimes on Lebanese soil.

The U.S. is trying to justify its open armed intervention in Lebanon by references to bilateral American-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli agreements. However, these agreements obviously run counter to the objectives and principles of the U.N. Charter, the fundamentals of the international law, and for this reason are groundless, the resolution stresses.

Participants in the session suggested the publication of a "white book" dealing with the tragic developments in Lebanon.

## AL-JUMAYYIL-AL-ASAD TALKS ON LEBANON BEGIN

LD292235 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Today Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil began his talks in Damascus with the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad. The main topics of discussion are the necessary conditions to resolve the situation in Lebanon, including the continuation of the dialogue for national reconciliation between the warring forces in Lebanon and bilateral Lebanese-Syrian relations. The Lebanese nationalist forces and Syria are convinced that before anything else it is necessary to cancel the agreement of submission to Israel imposed on Beirut by Washington and Tel Aviv, and to withdraw the Israeli forces of occupation, the remnants of the so-called Multinational Forces from Lebanon, and the ships of the American 6th Fleet from the Lebanese shores together with the thousands of Marines on board.

According to Beirut reports, President Amin al-Jumayyil is prepared in principle to cancel the 17 May agreement with Israel, and he also desires Israel's withdrawal from southern Lebanon. As the progress of the discussion of the Lebanese crisis at the UN Security Council shows, the majority of its members support the demands that must be included in a resolution to this effect by the Security Council.

On the other hand, many members of the UN Security Council strongly oppose the linking of the withdrawal of the Israeli forces of occupation from Lebanon with the withdrawal of the Syrian forces operating there as part of the Arab deterrent force, and [say] that the question of the future of the Syrian forces in Lebanon should be solved after the withdrawal of the imperialist and Zionist interventionist forces by both the Lebanese and the Syrian Governments with the participation of the Arab League. It is strongly believed in the Arab world that after the withdrawal of the American and Israeli interventionist forces from Lebanon, suitable signs will emerge for the continuation of the positive efforts to progress on the road of national reconciliation in the country.

## SYRIA SUPPORTS INDEPENDENT LEBANON AT SUMMIT

LD010820 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 1 Mar 84

[Text] Damascus March 1 TASS -- Syrian-Lebanese summit talks are taking place here. Commenting on the Lebanese president's arrival in this country, Damascus radio emphasized that Syria and its people fully support the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and will do everything possible to achieve an end to the bloodshed in the neighboring country and the resolution of its crisis through national reconciliation among the Lebanese. Syria will facilitate the restoration of peace on Lebanese soil, which meets the interests of the Lebanese and Syrian people, the broadcast said.

## SYRIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI

LD291418 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 29 TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has stressed the need for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. During his meeting today with Secretary-General of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi, he said that it is the duty of Arabs to achieve the pullout of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories.

They also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the latest developments in Lebanon. This was announced by the Syrian news agency SANA.

## U.S. SHELLS LEBANON AS 'POLITICAL' DECISION

LD291132 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Excerpts] There is still no end to America's armed interference in Lebanon.

Although most of the U.S. Marines have been (?removed) to the ships offshore, the Marines remaining on land were left there for the specific purpose of guiding the fire of American naval guns. Washington has no intention of leaving Lebanon in peace. The Reagan administration, writes our commentator Tomas Kolesnichenko, appears to be using Lebanon as a pawn in a political game.

According to reports, Defense Secretary Weinberger has long wanted the Marines removed from Beirut, but State Secretary Shultz believed they should remain. So President Reagan decided to please both men. His order to shell Lebanese territory with the 16-inch guns of the "New Jersey" was intended to pacify Secretary Shultz. Hence, according to these reports, the shelling was a political, rather than military decision. For Lebanon, it meant death and destruction; for the administration, it settled the dispute between Shultz and Weinberger.

Now the Gulf has been added to Lebanon and Central America as a place where the Reagan administration is going to use the big stick. But developments show that armed interference in the affairs of other countries can only add to world tension.

## U.S. CONGRESS GRANTS ISRAEL $2.5 BILLION AID

LD290908 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 28 TASS -- The subcommittee for European and Mideastern affairs of the U.S. Congress approved a draft bill on granting Israel 2.5 billion dollars in aid for 1985. As before, the lion's share of that aid to the U.S. "strategic ally" will go to meet Tel Aviv's military needs. Altoghter 1.4 billion dollars will be spent for the purpose next year, and the rest 1.1 billion dollars will be used for economic aid.

During the past decade alone, U.S. aid to the Zionist state has exceeded 20 billion dollars. The bulk of that sum has been consumed by Tel Aviv's war machine. For instance, the U.S.-blessed invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli Army cost several billion dollars.

Approval of the latest bill on aid to Israel is explained to a large extent by the strong positions of the Zionist lobby in the United States. Under its pressure, the Congress had to raise the initially planned 2.25 billion dollars in aid by another 250 million dollars. This generosity is also explained by the President Reagan's hopes for the support of the influential Zionist lobby in the U.S. election campaign.

## CONTINUING REPORTS ON IRAN-IRAQ OPERATIONS

LD291836 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad February 29 TASS -- According to a communique of Iraq's high military command, the country's armed forces halted the offensive of the Iranian Army, routing four infantry divisions of the enemy. According to the communique on the combat operations in the southern part of the front, since February 22, when the offensive began, the Iranian side lost 30 thousand killed and over 50 thousand wounded. During yesterday Iraqi Air Force planes and helicopters made 450 sorties to deal massive missile and bomb blows to the positions, headquarters, communications, and other military facilities of the Iranian Army.

General Fahri, commander of the Iraqi forces "east of the Tigris River", gave a press conference for foreign newsmen in the town of Al-'Uzayr near the front. He told newsmen about the outcome of the latest battles in repelling the Iranian offensive in the area of the Huwayzah swamps.

In the general's words, the Iranian offensive had been launched at a section of the front, with a width of up to 60 km, with about 4 infantry divisions taking part, the bulk of which was constituted by untrained "volunteers". In those forces there were practically no officers, their functions taken over by mullahs.

Foreign newsmen who visited Ul-'Uzayr on February 28 saw for themselves that traffic on the Baghdad-Alamara-Basra military-strategic highway was normal.

Nicosia February 29 TASS -- The IRNA news agency (IRNA) reports that Iranian troops, having repell two attacks of the enemy, continue active combat operations on the front-line with Iraq. Yesterday 20 Iraqi tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed and two fighter-planes were downed. Iranian Air Force bombed an enemy concentration in the area north of Al-Kurnah. Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi towns of Basra, Mandali and Khanaqin.

Tehran radio broadcast information on the bombing by Iraqi planes of the town of Kermanshah [Bakhtaran] and other Iranian towns. There are killed and wounded among civilian population.

Iranian authorities issued a resolute warning to the United States of America, saying that in the event of an armed interference in the conflict, Washington will bear full responsibility for the escalation of the tension in the area of the Persian Gulf. As has already been reported, the Pentagon has concentrated over 30 naval ships near the zone of conflict, preparing to resort to armed force in order to preserve and beef up U.S. positions in the region.

Algiers February 29 TASS -- In connection with the stepping up of the military operations on the Iranian-Iraqi front, Algeria's Foreign Ministry appealed to the governments of the two countries to sit down at the negotiating table which is the only realistic way to settle the conflict.

An Algerian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the developments in the Persian Gulf area run counter to the vital interests of the Arab peoples. He stressed that the time has come to engage in a frank dialogue in order to end bloodshed, establish peace and concord, and to achieve a just political settlement between Iran and Iraq.

## USSR-LIBYAN OIL INDUSTRY COOPERATION INCREASES

LD290916 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Joint work to develop the fuel and energy basis of the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriyah is an important sphere of cooperation between Libya and the Soviet Union. The sides pay much attention to cooperation in such key branches of Libya's economy as the gas and oil industry. Thus, organizations of the USSR and Libya jointly carry out a broad complex of geological prospecting and drilling operations, conduct gas and oil field construction.

Brigades of Soviet oilmen have been successfully working during almost five years in complicated conditions of Libya's desert. During that period in cooperation with Libyan colleagues they drilled almost 80 wells many of which produced oil. This (?has added to) Libya's export resources and enables it (?to gain) additional currency receipts.

Bilateral cooperation also intensively develops in the gas industry. It is based on the general scheme of comprehensive development of that branch of Libya's economy to a period up to the year of 2000, which was drawn up with active participation of Soviet specialists. A big trunk gas pipeline is now under construction in Libya through the joint efforts of the two countries.

The onward development of the oil and gas industry is of great significance for the whole national economy of the Jamahiriyah. Broadening its business contacts with Libyan organizations, the USSR seeks to promote Libya's economic advancement in that sphere. In the near future, the sides plan to double the volume of joint operations in the sphere of extracting. A contract has already been concluded.

## EGYPTIAN MINISTER URGES INCREASED TRADE WITH USSR

PM291411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Stop Press"]

[Text] Egyptian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Mustafa as-Sa'id has advocated expanding trade and economic relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

In an interview for MENA, he expressed the hope that mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop and strengthen in the future. Our relations, the minister noted, have a strong, legal treaty foundation. The annually renewable protocol on trade between the USSR and Egypt is a good basis for strengthening bilateral business ties and expanding trade.

## U.S. POLICY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA ANALYZED

LD292204 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

U.S. propaganda continues its attempts to capitalize politically on the current developments in South Africa, linking the partial withdrawal of the South African occupation troops from Angola, that has got underway, and the talks between Mozambique and South Africa on matters of security -- with some "peace-making mission" on the part of the United States. With the presidential campaign unfolding in the USA, the Reagan administration is being credited with very nearly the establishment of conditions for granting independence to Namibia, with the allegation intended to justify the course of "constructive collaboration" of the present White House boss with the racist Pretoria regime.

In the meantime, however, the true causes that prompted the independent African states to agree to negotiate with the apartheid regime they hate, are not indicated, and the guilty party responsible for the enormous economic and socio-political difficulties that have arisen before Angola and Mozambique go unmentioned. And the causes are that the undeclared war waged in recent years by Pretoria with Washington's support, against its neighbours has cost Angola 12 billion, and to Mozambique -- 3.8 billion dollars.

A no small role in inflicting the enormous damage on the national economies of Angola and Mozambique was played by the terrorist gangs of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Renamo whose upkeep is totally paid for by U.S. and South African special services.

The fact is that the USA and South Africa keep practically complete silence on the question of UNITA and Renamo thus demonstrating that "they have nothing in common" with these criminal organizations. The Renamo "mission" in Lisbon hastened to issue a statement alleging its "independence of South Africa", which is why "no outcome of the negotiations between Maputo and Pretoria will affect its activity".

In the wake of the completion of the talks between Angola and South Africa, the UNITA gangs captured 77 hostages out of foreign specialists in north-eastern Angola, carried out a series of subversive acts, and then said it would "continue its struggle till final victory".

A case of puppets refusing to obey their masters' voice? Far from it. As was perceptively noted by the British weekly THE ECONOMIST, the racists have simply changed their tactics and switched over from the "policy of the stick" vis-a-vis the neighbours to a "one negotiation -- two sticks" policy.

In the process, seated around the negotiating table will be white diplomats doing everything possible to prolong the time of the occupation of Namibia and to draw the countries of the South African region into a web of economic dependence on South Africa, while the UNITA and Renamo mercenaries will be striking with their sticks.

As has been the case in the past, the stick and carrot policy is being pursued by Pretoria with full agreement from Washington. As the Paris weekly AFRIQUE ASIE reported, the trip of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker to South Africa, which, if one is to believe U.S. propaganda, precisely resulted in the "disengagement" of troops on the Angolan-Namibian border, was undertaken not because Washington took a sudden interest in a ceasefire.

The fact of the matter is that prior to Chester Crocker's departure for Cape Town, a secret instruction was forwarded by the White House to the State Department, in which Reagan charged the State Department with the task of tabling proposals that would create the impression that the USA is allegedly making big concessions with respect to implementing U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia. One will note the stress on only "creating the impression", but not in any contributing to implementing that resolution which charts concrete ways for the granting of independence to Namibia.

Reports published in the London OBSERVER, which appeared on the eve of Chester Crocker's South African tour, also expose the real motives behind Reagan's diplomacy. The OBSERVER correspondent in Kinshasa got into the possession of a secret memorandum prepared for President Mobutu. From the memorandum, it follows that not long before Chester Crocker's trip, representatives of the USA and South Africa held a secret meeting to discuss the question of destabilizing the Government of Angola. The memorandum says, among other things, that in the presence of the special U.S. envoy, the representatives of South African military and intelligence services, as well as UNITA representatives, the meeting discussed delivery from the USA and South Africa of arms and money to the anti-government factions in Angola, organizing actions against the "regime" of the MPLA-Workers [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers] Party, destabilizing the situation in Luanda, and subversive acts at enterprises and in transport in Angola, etc.

Neither did it pass unnoticed that soon after that meeting Holden Roberto, ringleader of the bandit FNLA faction which used to terrorise population in northern Angola, again turned up in Washington. Known for his CIA connection of long standing, Holden Roberto took no trouble to hide the aim of his mission which was to obtain weapons from the USA.

This is the other side of the U.S. "peace-making efforts" and South Africa's "goodwill" vis-a-vis Angola and Mozambique. Fully aware of this, neither Luanda, nor Maputo are overly optimistic about the agreement reached with Pretoria. "The policy of South Africa is characterized by constant attempts to mask its real substance by resort to propaganda ploys," says a commentary of the Mozambican AIM news agency. With the West's support, Pretoria goes out of its way to try to prove that its chief objective allegedly is establishment of normal relations with the "frontline" states.

The real essence of South Africa's strategy, however, lies in destabilizing the situation in the independent states of the south of Africa. It aims at forcing Mozambique into giving up its course of socialist orientation, at foisting on the Government of Angola a "power-sharing" with the UNITA terrorists, and at restoring a neocolonialist regime in Zimbabwe. Statements by the leaders of the "frontline" states and press comments note the African countries' determination to work for a speedy liberation of Namibia and to continue helping the just cause of the struggle of the South African people against fascism.

## GORBACHEV ADDRESSES IPATOVO CONSTITUENTS

LD291243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] The voters of the Ipatovo Electoral District in Stavropol Kray met today with their candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The agent of the candidate deputy, Comrade (Pushkarnyy), director of the Bolshevik Pedigree Stock-Breeding Farm in Ipatovskiy Rayon, talked about the career of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and called on the voters to cast their votes unanimously on the date of the elections for the candidate of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people. The speakers at the meeting said that the people of Stavropol, like all Soviet people, entirely and completely approve the decisions of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The speakers stressed that our people are even more closely rallying their ranks around the CPSU and inseparably linking their achievements with the activity of Lenin's party.

Then Comrade Gorbachev, warmly greeted by those at the meeting, delivered a speech.

### Well-Being of People Stressed

LD291218 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] A member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, has stated that the supreme objective of the work done by the party has been and remains the concern for the well-being of the people. He spoke in the Ipatovo constituency in the south of Russia where he was nominated to run for the Soviet Parliament on 4 March.

Mikhail Gorbachev said that the five years since the previous election became an important stage in strengthening the economic potential of the Soviet Union and raising people's living standards. We do not close our eyes to unsettled problems, he said, yet we have every reason to say that today every Soviet family lives better. Among the main tasks ahead, Mikhail Gorbachev listed the speedy development of the economy and increasing its efficiency. That will make it possible to satisfy fuller the material and cultural requirements. Mikhail Gorbachev also stated that the election campaign now drawing to the end has become a mass platform for expressing public opinion on a wide range of problems of both national and local character.

The speaker stressed that on the international scene the Soviet Union and its allies will continue to follow the course of preserving and strengthening peace and solving complicated problems at the negotiating table on the principles of equality and equal security.

## MATERIALS ON GORBACHEV SPEECH TO ELECTORATE

### IZVESTIYA Report

PM291653 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Mar 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Consolidating What Has Been Achieved, Going Further, Increasing Efficiency. Voters' Meeting with M.S. Gorbachev"]

[Text] At election meetings Soviet people are demonstrating monolithic cohesion around the Leninist party and burning aspiration to strengthen the motherland's economic might with selfless labor at every workplace. On 29 February the voters of Stavropol

Kray's Ipatovskiy Electoral Okrug met with their USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union candidate Deputy Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by Stavropol Kraykom First Secretary V.S. Murakhovskiy.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm.

The candidate deputy's agent -- D.F. Pushkarnyy, director of the Bolshevik State Breeding Farm in Ipatovskiy Rayon -- described M.S. Gorbachev's life and career and urged the voters to cast their votes unanimously on election day for the candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by V.A. Dolin, party committee secretary at the "Put Lenina" Kolkhoz in Turkmeenskiy Rayon; V.I. Borisevich, senior machine operator at the Stavropol GRES; I.N. Korotkov, machine operator at the "60 Let SSR" State Breeding Farm in Ipatovskiy Rayon; I.A. Simonenko, first secretary of the Novoaleksandrovskiy Raykom; N.A. Masko, senior shepherd from the Komsomol and youth collective of the "Put K Kommunizmu" Kolkhoz in Apanasenkovskiy Rayon; and A.G. Zavalikhina, chief of the Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayispolkom Public Education Department.

The speakers stated that the people of Stravropol Kray, like all Soviet people, wholly and fully approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum. The speakers stressed that our people are rallying their ranks even more closely around the CPSU and inseparably link their achievements with the Leninist party's activity. The kray's working people are responding with concrete deeds and socialist competition on a broad scale to the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and citizens of the USSR, struggling to increase labor productivity and improve the quality and reduce the prime cost of output, and striving to considerably increase their contribution to the fulfillment of the Food Program.

Next M.S. Gorbachev, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech. Having expressed gratitude for the kind words spoken about him, the candidate deputy said that he attibuted them to the great Leninist party and assesses them as approval of its domestic and foreign policy and practical activity. Everything that the party does it does for the people and their benefit. The interests and objectives of Communists are fundamental interests and vitally important objectives of working people, all the social groups in Soviet society, and all the nations and nationalities of our great motherland.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, will remain in our hearts forever as an example of selfless service of his people and of working people, the speaker stressed. The whole of his remarkable life was devoted to the struggle for the lofty ideals and great objectives of communism. We all know how closely Yuriy Vladimirovich was linked with the people, how precisely he understood urgent problems, how sensitive he was to the demands of the time. During the sorrowful days of bidding farewell to Yu.V. Andropov the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the party and the people was demonstrated particularly forcefully.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February Plenum stressed the continuity of the party's political course aimed at improving developed socialism, strengthening peace on earth, and unswervingly implementing the guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress, which were creatively enriched and concretized by the Central Committee November, June, and December Plenums.

The party and the people are fully determined to continue to follow Lenin's course, consolidate and develop the positive trends, and bolster and augment everything new and progressive that has become part of our social life recently. Precisely this is the CPSU Central Committee's line of unconditionally ensuring continuity, which has always been a fundamental principle of the party's activity.

Soviet people greeted with uanimous approval the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a proven Leninist leader who possesses outstanding political and organizational abilities and great experience of life and an unshakable fighter for communism and lasting peace, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The country's Communists and all its working people are well aware of and greatly value the tremendous creative contribution that K.U. Chernenko makes to the Central Committee's collective activity to elaborate and implement vital questions of the further improvement of our society.

At various times Konstantin Ustinovich has taken a direct part in resolving many major questions of Stavropol Kray's economic development and he is well aware of and greatly values the achievements of the Kray's working people. And it is especially pleasant for me to convey to you and to all the people of Stavropol Kray his cordial greetings and wishes for creative successes, prosperity, and happiness.

The meeting participants received the words of greetings with tumultuous applause.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the Central Committee February Plenum, the speaker continued, provides a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the focal elements of the CPSU's domestic and international policy and defines the key directions of work on which the efforts of Communists and our entire people must now be focused.

In the political sphere these are the consolidation of the party's links with the masses and the development and support of the creativity of the working class and all the working people; add the further strengthening of socialist statehood; the deepening and expansion of democracy; the assertion of bolshevik professionalism oriented toward practical results in work and the improvement of the style of party leadership and of all the activity of the state and economic apparatus in order to ensure that each management component is enterprising and precisely knows and performs its duties.

In the economic sphere these are the acceleration of the development of the national economy, the improvement of its efficiency, and the vigorous implementation of the measures associated with intensifying the economy, introducing scientific and technical achievements, and improving the economic mechanism and management; and a profound reorientation of social production toward increasing the people's well-being.

In the social sphere these are the steady development and consolidation of the Soviet way of life and the strict observance of socialist principles of social justice; the continued imposition of order, the increase of exactingness, organization, and discipline, and an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena running counter to our morality and to socialist legality.

In the international sphere these are the ensuring of reliable peaceful conditions for the Soviet people's creative labor, the strengthening of our motherland's defense capability, the further consolidation of the socialist community, and a consistent struggle to resolve mankind's main task -- to defend peace and ward off the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

It is 5 years since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, M.S. Gorbachev went on. These years have been packed with great events. The party and the Soviet people have resolved complex and in many respects new problems. New heights in economic and social and cultural building have been scaled thanks to the persistent labor of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia. To briefly sum up the political result of the past few years, it can be said: Following the course of the 26th CPSU Congress, our country has confidently advanced along the road of improving all aspects of Soviet society's life and activity, along the road of peace and progress.

The 5 years between the elections have been an important stage in strengthening the economic might of the land of the soviets. The scale of the national economics growth is impressive. As much fixed capital as existed in our country by the 50th anniversary of Soviet power was commissioned in all sectors of the economy in 1979-1983. During this period we constructed projects that transformed entire sectors and regions of the country. Mighty territorial-production complexes have been created and are developing. The boosting of agriculture was a matter of special concern. The USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum was a major political and socioeconomic step.

In the past 5 years Soviet people's material and spiritual living standards have improved markedly. Without closing our eyes to the unsolved problems, we can say with complete justification that today each Soviet family in the city and in the countryside has a better life and enjoys greater benefits.

After noting the positive changes that have taken place in the economy and in other spheres of our life, the candidate deputy said that the Central Committee November (1982) Plenum was an important stage in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people ardently supported the efforts of the party Central Committee and government to strengthen labor and production discipline, increase exactingness and responsibility, and improve the style and methods of work. They have demonstrated by specific actions that, boundlessly faithful to the party, they are taking an active part in developing the positive processes. Last year's experience showed yet again that in order to have a better life and to satisfy material and spiritual requirements more fully it is necessary to work efficiently. There is no other way, nor will there be any.

Two months of 1984 are over. Quite a good start has been made. However, there must be no complacency. Not all sectors of industry have organized a smooth rhythm of work, and certain enterprises and associations are failing to meet the targets for production growth and are violating their contractual commitments for output deliveries. Ministries and departments and local party and economic organs must take measures for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and overcome the lag wherever one has been allowed to occur.

Team forms of the organization of and provision of incentives for labor promote the efficient solution of many production problems. The further dissemination of them, including teams of the new type -- comprehensive, integral-process, and financially autonomous teams -- will substantially increase the country's labor potential.

Tremendous strength is embodied in socialist competition, and it is necessary to learn to make full use of its living, creative nature and its inherent competitiveness [sostyazatelnost] and to put forward in every sector of work goals that are as close and as clear as possible to the working people.

The speaker devoted great attention to long-term problems of the development of the national economy. We have embarked on the concluding stage of the 5-year plan, M.S. Gorbachev said. While tackling current issues, it is necessary to give thought to the future, and create the necessary groundwork. The 12th 5-Year Plan. as was noted at the February Plenum, must become a 5-year plan for a decisive breakthrough in the matter of the intensification of the national economy and of enhancing its efficiency. It is essential to subordinate to the successful solution of this task the policy in the sphere of capital investment, the improvement of the structure of production, siting of production forces, and the elaboration and implementation of large-scale comprehensive targeted programs. Our efforts in restructuring the management system of the economy and in improving the economic mechanism are directed toward this even now. It is important to pursue persistently the scheduled measures, and promptly and thoughtfully to generalize experience and experimental results in order to devise a comprehensive system for production management, planning, and economic incentives, and to begin its introduction in the new 5-year plan.

The all-around acceleration of scientific and technical progress has a paramount role to play in production intensification. Specific actions here were determined by the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution . One now has to strive to ensure that all its fundamental precepts are embodied in specific deeds. It is essential to step up requirements as regards the efficiency of new equipment. It can be termed really new only when it revolutionizes production, ensures a real and weighty saving of effort and resources, and surpasses similar Soviet and world models. A no less important task is the substantial expansion of the scale of the introduction of new equipment and a sharp reduction in the time taken over this.

The reconstruction and technical renovation of existing enterprises constitute a fundamental avenue in production intensification yielding considerable savings in expenditure and time. At the moment this opportunity is not being utilized in the best way. There is just one way out here: In taking pains to create an economic mechanism which would make the advantages of reconstruction obvious, support must be given to those cadres capable of carrying these advantages into effect.

The party highly values the labor and achievements of Soviet machine builders. They have achieved a great deal, embodying in metal and other materials advanced scientific and engineering thought, and transforming production equipment and technology. But considerably more needs to be done. The technical standard and quality of machine building output do not always come up to modern requirements. Systems and complexes of machinery and equipment are not being produced in sufficient quantities. This situation must be rectified. The development of machine building must be made a priority matter.

M.S. Gorbachev touched on questions of the efficient utilization of the economic potential that has been created. Calculations show that increasing the return on fixed capital in industry by just one percent is equivalent to the additional output of products worth almost R8 billion.

Hence the topicality of the task set by the party is obvious: A drive for raising the shift index of equipment and machinery must be ensured on the widest possible scale and the swiftest possible assimilation of production capacities, and savings of metal, electric power, fuel, cement and other resources must be achieved.

Product quality is a sore point. We rightly criticize certain energy-intensive, unreliable machines which are not very productive, certain food, footwear and clothing products which are produced by a number of enterprises and which are not always of high quality, flaws in planning and construction of housing, and so fort'. But let us ask whence all this arises. The answer is obvious. Certain workers have not thought everything out carefully when designing machine tools and developing models and ranges of goods, others have not ensured the delivery of the necessary quantity of raw materials and semimanufactures, yet others have produced these items while violating technological requirements, and still others have not displayed due concern in their storage and transportation. As a result, the negligence of workers rebounds against them when they become consumers of these products. This is why improving the quality of items is a task for everyone. And it must be resolved in every sector, in every labor collective and by each individual at his own workplace. Today, doing things better means doing more. High quality means reducing labor expenditure, saving physical resources and ultimately the fuller satisfaction of society's needs.

The supreme aim of the party's activity, the candidate deputy stressed, has been and remains concern for the well-being of Soviet people. Paying unremitting attention to the broad spectrum of the problems of raising the people's standard of living, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government assign a very important place to ensuring the stable supply of high-quality foodstuffs to the population. The past year was the first year of the practical implementation of the Food Program and of those major socioeconomic measures which were defined by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

These measures are yielding fruit. Gross agricultural output increased 5 percent. More grain, potatoes, sugar beets, and flax has been harvested, and a good harvest of cotton and vegetables was grown. Matters have fared better in livestock raising and the plans for the purchase of all types of products from livestock units were fulfilled for the country as a whole and for the majority of republics, krays and oblasts. State resources received 9 percent more milk, livestock and poultry than in 1982, and 4 percent more eggs.

Another result of the year was just as important -- the economic indicators of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes improved. Their profits amounted to almost R17 billion. This has strengthened the economy, and created the prerequisites for the further enhancement of production efficiency and for the introduction of autonomous financing and progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration. Attention to social problems has been stepped up. The scale of housing construction in the countryside has expanded considerably and likewise that of cultural and consumer projects, and health care and educational establishments.

At the same time it has not proved possible to accomplish everything that was scheduled. This makes the targets of the remaining years of the 5-year plan more strenuous and requires more energetic effort on the part of all cadres in implementing the Food Program. One of the most important tasks was, and still is to increase yields, above all of grain crops, but also of feed and industrial crops, and to ensure greater stability in the development of plant husbandry. This can be achieved primarily by improving the utilization of land especially tracts of improved land. And this must be done this very year. While increasing production it is essential to intensify the struggle against losses along the entire route from field to consumer. The preservation and rational processing of what has been produced is developing into a major state task which must be resolved, taking a state approach.

The speaker devoted special attention to questions of the activity of new management organs -- the agro-industrial associations. The prestige of these organs is increasing, Many of them have set about resolving such fundamental problems as the social restructuring of the countryside, enhancing land fertility and livestock raising productiveness, and improving economic work in the countryside. However, far from everything is proceeding smoothly. In a number of places the agro-industrial associations are being sidetracked by petty issues. The councils of rayon agro-industrial associations need the support of party committees. At the same time they must make bolder use of their rights, use them in full measure, and display greater persistence in enhancing the efficiency of agriculture and of other sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to dwell on questions of Stavropol Kray's socioeconomic development. He noted the successes of agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the economy and named the progressive workers and innovators whose production achievements are widely known not only in Stavropol Kray but also beyond its borders. The candidate deputy expressed the hope that the kray's working people will achieve still higher results and eliminate omissions and shortcomings in their work.

The party sees as the most important guarantee of successful progress, the speaker emphasized, the improvements of the work style and methods and the political and vocational training of cadres capable of thinking and acting in a modern way and skillfully combining the resolution of economic, organizational, and educational tasks. A mood for action, not for loud talk -- this is one of the most important features of the Leninist style. Such an approach demands lively work with people and constant reliance on the working people's experiences and initiative.

Efficiently organized monitoring and verification of execution helps to enhance cadres' responsibility. The chief thing here is not the number of commissions and checks but the effectiveness and publicity of monitoring, the disclosure of the actual fulfillment of decisions and plans, and the taking of effective measures to eliminate shortcomings. This same aim is also furthered by the clear delineation of the functions of party committees on the one hand and state and economic organs on the other, and by the eradication of the practice whereby the workers of various organizations, departments, and enterprises shift onto party organs questions for which they themselves bear direct responsibility. In Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the Central Committee February plenum this task was ranked among those of paramount practical significance.

The speaker devoted attention to questions of the work of soviets of people's deputies and state and economic organs and of strict observance of the Soviet laws. It is the task not only of law enforcement organs to make our law and order exemplary. It is the common task of the party, the state, and the people. The strengthening of socialist legality is a decisive precondition for the efficient running of the economy, the comprehensive development and strengthening of the Soviet way of life, and the shaping of the individual. Rights and duties, the demands of social discipline, and the norms of morality are the same for everyone in our country. They help an honest person to live and work by safeguarding his tranquillity. But those who deviate from the law or try to circumvent it must feel the absolute inevitability of punishment for violating socialist order. A resolute and implacable struggle will be waged against embezzlement, bribery, speculation, overreporting, parasitism, and hooliganism. The profound democratism and justice of our system can be seen most fully and strongly in this formulation of the question.

Analyzing the present international situation, M.S. Gorbachev noted that it has been seriously complicated throught the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces, particularly the United States. In recent years two trends, two lines in international relations have emerged clearly. One is that of preserving and strengthening peace and resolving complex international problems around the negotiating table on the basis of the principles of equality and identical security. This is the line unswervingly followed by the USSR and its allies. The other is one of fueling tension, stepping up the arms race, and confrontation.

Even in the present complex situation, M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, the Soviet Union has displayed and is displaying the maximum responsibility for the fate of peace and readiness to take advantage of any real chance for honest talks and the reaching of practical accords.

The candidate deputies' meetings with their voters, the speaker noted, mark the concluding stage of the election campaign. Its course has convincingly shown what a creative life our society leads and what inexhaustible potential for the growth of the masses' sociopolitical activeness is embodied in the real democracy of real socialism. The election campaign has been a mass tribune of public opinion on a very wide range of problems of both a statewide and a local nature, on any question which troubles and concerns the Soviet person and on which he considers it necessary to express his viewpoint.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbacev once again cordially thanked the voters for the trust and high honor shown him and wished them new labor successes and creative achievements for the good of the homeland, good health, and great happiness.

During his stay in the kray M.S. Gorbachev visited the Stavropol GRES, the Krasnyy metallist plant, and a number of kolkhozes and sovhozes in Trunovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, and Ipatovskiy Rayons. Meetings and talks with voters were held. Questions of further deepening the intensification of all sectors of the national economy, strengthening labor discipline and order, and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole were discussed during the talks.

M.S. Gorbachev made detailed inquiries about the activity of rayon agro-industrial associations in fulfilling the Food Program, improving agricultural production efficiency, and utilizing reserves for increasing sales to the state of products from fields and livestock units. Questions on the social development of labor collectives, the organization of trade, and working people's cultural, consumer, and medical services were also examined.

A conversation was held with members of the CPSU kraykom bureau and the krayispolkom.

## Moscow Radio Report

LD291742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Today voters of Ipatovo electoral district, Stavropol Kray, met with their candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The candidate deputv's agent, Comrade (Pushkarnyy), director of the Bolshevik State Pedigree Breeding Farm in Ipatovo rayon, talked about the life of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and called on the voters to unanimously vote on election day for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Those who spoke at the meeting spoke about the fact that the people of Stavropolye, like all Soviet people, fully and completely approve the decisions of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The speakers stressed that our people are rallying their ranks ever more closely around the CPSU and are inseparably linking its achievements with the activity of Lenin's party.

Comrade Gorbachev was warmly greeted by those assembled. He said:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] The authority of our party is indeed enormous. Everything the party does, it does for the sake of the people and for their welfare. The interests and goals of Communists are the enormous and vitally important goals of the working people and all social groups of Soviet society, all the nations and nationalities of our great homeland.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a remarkable figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, will always remain in our hearts as an example of the selfless service of his people. In the sad days of taking leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the inviolable unity of the party and people and the cohesion of our society were manifested with particular force.

The extraordinary February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee underlined the continuity of the party's political course toward improving developed socialism, consolidation of peace on earth, and unswerving realization of the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress creatively enriched and made concrete by the November, June and February Plenums of the Central Committee.

The Soviet people unanimously approved the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a tested leader and Leninist possessing remarkable political and organizational abilities, great life experience, and an unshakable fighter for communism and lasting peace, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

For many years Konstantin Ustinovich took a direct part in the solution of many major issues concerning the economic development of Stavropol Kray. He knows well and values highly the achievements of the kray's workers. And it is particularly pleasant for me to convey to you and to all the people of Stavropol Kray his cordial greetings and his wishes for creative successes, prosperity and happiness. [applause]

In the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the Central Committee February Plenum, a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis was made of the focal points of the CPSU's internal and international policy, and the key directions of work on which the efforts of Communists and all our people should now be concentrated were determined. In the political sphere, it is the further consolidation of ties between the party and the masses; development of and support for the creative work of the working class and all working people; the further strengthening of socialist statehood and the development of democracy; the confirmation of bolshevist efficiency, oriented on practical results in work and perfecting the style of party leadership and all the activity of the state and economic apparatus in order that each link of management possesses initiative and clearly knows and fulfills its commitments.

In the economic sphere it is the maximum acceleration of the development of the national economy; raising its efficiency; energetic implementation of measures connected with the intensification of the economy; introduction of scientific-technical achievements; perfection of the economic mechanism of management; and a profound turn in social production toward improving the people's well-being.

In the social sphere it is steady development and consolidation of the Soviet way of life; strict observation of the socialist principles of social justice; further imposition of order, raising exactingness, organization and discipline; and uncompromising struggle against negative elements which are at variance with order, socialist law and our morals. [brief applause]

In the international sphere it is ensuring reliable peaceful conditions for the creative work of the Soviet people; strengthening our homeland's defense capability; further consolidation of the socialist community; and consistent struggle to solve mankind's main task -- to uphold peace and to avert the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. [applause]

In short, comrades, the party has a realistic and well-considered program of activity in all spheres of social activity, and will steadfastly implement it.

Comrades, the November 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee was an important stage in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th congress. Soviet people warmly supported the efforts of the party Central Committee and the government to strengthen labor and production discipline, to raise the demands made on people and their responsibility, to improve the style and methods of work. This promoted positive changes in all sections of economic construction. The experience of the past year has shown again that, in order to raise living standards and to more fully satisfy material and spiritual requirements, it is necessary to labor effectively. There is not and cannot be any other way.

Two months of 1984 have passed. The start that has been made is not bad. However, one cannot just be content with this. Not all industries have organized a smooth work rhythm; some enterprises and associations are failing to fulfill the tasks for growth of output, for saving fuel and raw materials and are violating contract obligations for deliveries of output. Ministries and departments, local party and economic bodies must undertake measures for the unconditional fulfillment of plans. The rate of our progress will depend on how things go at each enterprise, in each industry and in each oblast and republic.

Comrades, we have entered the concluding stage of the 5-year plan; while solving current tasks we must think of the future and work in advance with a view to the long-term. As was noted at the February Plenum, the 12th 5-Year Plan should be a 5-year plan which marks the decisive turning-point in intensification and raising considerably the efficiency of the national economy. It is essential to subordinate policy in the sphere of capital investment, in improvement of the structure of production, in the distribution of productive forces, and in the elaboration and implementation of major, integrated special-purpose programs to the successful solution of this task. Our efforts to restructure the systems of managing the economy and to improve the economic mechanism are already directed toward this, today. It is important to carry out the outlined measures consistently, to generalize the experience and results of the experiments in good time and thoughtfully in order to elaborate an integrated system of management, planning and economic stimulation of production; and to begin its introduction in the new 5-year plan. [applause]

The primary role in intensification of production belongs to the speeding up of scientific and technical progress. In the recent decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the party and government determined specific actions in this sphere.

The quality of production is an acute question. We rightly criticize certain high-energy-consuming, low-productivity and unreliable machines.

Certain food products, footwear and clothing are not always of a high quality. There are defects in planning and housing construction and so on.

But let us ask ourselves: What is the reason for all this? The answer is obvious: Some workers have not carefully thought out the design of machine tools, the development of models and the range of goods. Others have not ensured delivery of the raw and other materials of the necessary quality. Still others have manufactured these goods in violation of the technological requirements, and others have not displayed due care in their storage and transportation. As a result, the negligence of the workers rebounds on them when they become consumers of that output.

That is why enhancement of the quality of manufactured goods is a common task, and it must be carried out in every industry, in every working collective, by everyone at his workbench. Today, to do better means to do more. [brief applause] High quality means reduction of labor costs, conservation of material resources, and in the final count, fuller satisfaction of society's requirements.

Giving unyielding attention to the whole spectrum of raising the people's living standard, the CPSU Central Committee and the government give the central place to fulfillment of the USSR's Food Program and guaranteeing steady supplies of high-quality food products to the population.

Last year was the first year of practical realization of the Food Program and of the major socioeconomic measures defined by the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. These efforts are bearing fruit. Gross output of agriculture has risen by 5 percent; more grain, potatoes, sugar beet and flax has been harvested. Quite good crops of cotton and vegetables have been grown. Deliveries of crude and succulent fodders have increased. Things have gone better in animal husbandry. For the first time in the past 9 years, in the country as a whole and in the majority of republics, krays and oblasts, the plans for deliveries of all types of animal farm products have been fulfilled. No less important is another result of the year: Economic indices of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have improved. Their profit has reached nearly R17 billion. All this consolidates the economy and creates prerequisites for further raising the efficiency of production, introduction of financial autonomy and progressive forms of organization and remuneration of labor.

Attention to the social problem of rural areas has been stepped up. In 1983 in the countryside 11 percent more housing was commissioned than the mean annual level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Construction of cultural and everyday projects, health and education establishments was accelerated, and road building was noticeably stepped up. This if, of course, good but the results must be assessed soberly. Not everything that was planned has been successfully implemented. This increases the urgency of the tasks for the remaining years of the 5-year plan and more energetic efforts are required for the fulfillment of the Food Program.

A major practical task was, and remains, raising crop yields -- primarily of grain crops -- but also of feed and industrial crops, and the security of greater stability in the development of arable farming.

This can be achieved above all by improving the use of land, especially of improved plots. And this must be done this year. There are considerable reserves to be gained also from the struggle against losses all along the lone -- from field to consumer.

The preservation and rational reworking of what has been produced is becoming a large-scale state task which must be resolved in a statesmanlike way.

We are waiting to see more activity from the work of the new management organs in rural areas, of the agro-industrial associations. Their authority is growing; many of them have made an energetic start on solving fundamental issues such as the social restructuring of country areas, the raising of soil fertility, productivity of stock-breeding and the improvement of work for the economy, of the use of basic resources and elimination of bureaucracy. But far from everything is proceeding smoothly.

Certain agro-industrial associations are being sidetracked onto petty issues and are reticent in tackling complicated problems. The rayon agro-industrial councils need the support of party committees. At the same time, they must exercise their rights more boldly and fully, display more insistence in resolving problems of the integrated development of agriculture, deepening of specialization, removal of disproportions and be more demanding in matters concerning the coordination of effort by all organizations and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex.

Comrades, our party sees as one of the most important guarantees of successful movement ahead the perfecting of the style and method of work and the political and vocational training of cadres able to skillfully combine the carrying out of management organizational and educational tasks.

To build upon deeds and not upon loud words -- this is one of the most important features of the Leninist style. Such an approach requires active work with the people, and constant emphasis on the experience and initiative of the working people. [applause]

On the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, it is particularly fitting to mention the raising of precision and productivity in the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies, and of all state and management organs, in strict adherence to soviet laws. To make our system of law and order exemplary is not only the task of the law-defending organs. It is the common concern of the party, state and people. Rights and obligations, requirements of social discipline and norms of morality are the same for everyone. They help the honest man to live and work and protect his peaceful existence. Those who deviate from the law or try to side-step it should suffer the inevitable punishment for violation of socialist law and order. We shall conduct a struggle -- a decisive and impacable struggle -- against embezzlement, bribery, speculation, falsification of records, vagrancy and hooliganism. [applause]

In formulating the question this way, the profound democratism and justice of our system can be seen in all their fullness and force. [applause]

Dear comrades! The meetings between deputy-candidates and their voters is the final stage of the preelection campaign. The way in which they have been conducted has convincingly shown how creative is the life in which our society lives, and what inexhaustible opportunities for the growth of sociopolitical activity of the masses are installed in true democracy and real socialism. The preelection campaign has become a vast platform of public opinion on the widest range of problems, of both state and local nature, on any issue which excites and concerns the Soviet person and on which he considers it necessary to express his own point of view. Socialism is a society which is open to the future and its life's philosophy is full of socialist optimism. But no matter how great our achievements and how immense our gains have been, the optimism of Communists and the Soviet people has never been party to self-satisfaction and complacency.

It was great Lenin who taught us this outlook on life, and we will unfailingly adhere to his behests. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] During his stay in the kray, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited Stravropol GRES, the Krasnyy Metal Works and a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Trunovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy and Ipatovskiy Rayons. Meetings and conversations were held with the electorate. During the conversations questions were discussed on further deepening the intensification of all branches of the national economy, strengthening labor discipline and order and ensuring strict fulfillment of the plans of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade Gorbachev made a detailed study of the work of rayon agro-industrial associations in fulfilling the Food Program, in raising the efficiency of agricultural production and in utilizing reserves and increasing the sale to the state of produce from the fields and farms. Questions of the social devleopment of labor collectives, the organization of trade, and the cultural, everyday and medical services of the working people were also examined. A conversation was held with members of the CPSU kraykom bureau and the krayispolkom.

## Moscow TV Report

LD010214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today the voters of the Ipatovo constituency, Stravropol Kray, met their candidate deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first secretary of Stavropol Kraykom.

The agent of the candidate-deputy, Comrade Pushkarnyy, talked about the life path of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and called on the voters to cast their votes on the day of the elections unanimously for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Then, Comrade Gorbachev, warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech.

[Begin Gorbachev video recording] The authority of our party is indeed enormous. Everything that the party does it does for the sake of the people and for its welfare. The interests and goals of Communists are the deep and vitally important goals of the working people and all the social groups of Soviet society, all the nations and ethnic groups of our great homeland.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, will always remain in our hearts an example of the selfless serving of his people. In the sad days of taking leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the inviolable unity of the party and people and the cohesion of our society were manifested with particular force.

The extraordinary February Plenum of the Central Committee underlined the continuity of the party's political course toward improving developed socialism and consolidating peace on earth, and the unswerving realization of the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress creatively enriched and made concrete by the November, June, and December Central Committee Plenums.

The Soviet people met with unanimous approval, the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a tested leader and Leninist possessing outstanding political and organizational abilities and great life experience and an unshakable fighter for communism and lasting peace, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

The Communists and all the working people of the country know well and highly appreciate the immense creative contribution that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is making to the Central Committee's collective work on drawing up and implementing the basic questions of the further improvement of our society.

In various years Konstantin Ustinovich took a direct part in the solution of many major issues concerning the values highly the achievements of the workers of the kray. And it is particularly pleasant for me to convey to you and to all Stavropol people his cordial greetings and wishes for creative successes, prosperity and happiness. [applause]

In the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the February Central Committee Plenum a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis was made of the focal points of the CPSU's internal and international policy and the key directions of work on which the efforts of Communists and all our people should now be concentrated were determined. In the political sphere it is the further consolidation of ties between the party and the masses, development of and support for the creative work of the working class and all working people, the further strengthening of socialist statehood and the development of democracy, the confirmation of Bolshevist efficiency, oriented on practical results in work, and perfecting the style of party leadership and all the activity of the state and economic apparatus in order that each link of management is possessive of initiative and clearly knows and fulfills its commitments.

In the economic sphere it is the maximum accleration of the development of the national economy, raising its efficiency, the energetic implementation of measures connected with the intensification of the economy, the introduction of scientific-technical achievements, the perfection of the economic mechanism of management and a profound turn in social production toward improving the people's well-being.

In the social sphere it is the steady development and consolidation of the Soviet way of life, the strict observation of the socialist principles of social justice, it is the further imposition of order, raising exactingness, organization, and discipline, and an uncompromising struggle against negative manifestations which are at variance with socialist law and our morals. [applause]

In the international sphere it is ensuring reliable peaceful conditions for the creative work of the Soviet people, strengthening our homeland's defense capability, the further consolidation of the socialist community and a consistent struggle to solve mankind's main task, to uphold peace and to avert the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. [applause] In short, comrades, the party has a realistic and well considered programme of activity in all spheres of social activity and will steadfastly implement it. [End video recording]

Comrade Gorbachev then spoke in detail about the Soviet people's successes achieved in economic and cultural construction since the previous elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The candidate went on to say:

[Begin Gorbachev video recording] Comrades, the November 1982 Central Committee Plenum was an important stage in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th congress. Soviet people warmly supported the efforts of the party Central Committee and the government to strengthen labor and production discipline, to raise the demands made on people and their responsibility, to improve the style and methods of work. This promoted positive changes in all sections of economic construction. The experience of the past year has shown once again that in order to raise living standards and to satisfy more fully the material and spiritual requirements, it is necessary to labor more effectively. There is not and cannot be any other way.

Two months of 1984 have passed. The start that has been made is not bad. However, one cannot just be content with this. Not all industries have organized a smooth work rhythm; some enterprises and associations are failing to fulfill the tasks for growth of output, for saving fuel and raw materials and are violating contract obligations for deliveries of output. Ministries and departments, local party and economic bodies must undertake measures for the unconditional fulfillment of plans. The rate of our progress will depend on how things go at each enterprise, in each industry and in each oblast and republic.

The effective tackling of many production problems and the strengthening of discipline are facilitated by the team form of organizing and stimulating work. The further spread of these teams, including teams of new types like integrated, start-to-finish, and financially autonomous teams, will substantially increase the country's working potential. Socialist competition is a source of immense strength. And one must learn to make full use of this living creativity and the rivalry inherent in it.

Comrades, while solving current tasks we must think of the future and do work in advance with a view of the long-term. As was noted at the February plenum, the 12th 5-Year Plan should be a 5-year plan that marks the decisive turning-point in intensification and a considerable increase in the efficiency of the national economy. It is essential to subordinate the policy in the sphere of capital investment, in improvement of the structure of production, in the distribution of productive forces, and in the elaboration and implementation of major, integrated special-purpose programs to the successful solution of this task. Our efforts to restructure the systems of managing the economy and to improve the economic mechanism are already directed toward this, today. It is important to carry out the outlined measures consistently, to generalize the experience and results of the experiments in good time and thoughtfully in order to elaborate an integrated system of management, planning, and economic stimulation of production; and to begin its introduction in the new 5-year plan. [applause]

The primary role in the intensification of production belongs to the speeding up of scientific and technical progress.

It is essential to increase the demands made on the efficiency of new equipment. The reconstruction and technical modernization of existing enterprises are a fundamental aspect of intensifying public-sector production and speeding up scientific and technical progress. This is a common task, and it must be carried out in every working collective, by everyone at his workbench. Today, to do better means to do more. [applause] High quality means a reduction of labor expenditure, conservation of material resources and in the final count, fuller satisfaction of the requirements of society.

Affording unslackened attention to the whole spectrum of problems associated with raising the living standard of the people, the CPSU Central Committee and government give the central place fulfilling the USSR Food Program and guaranteeing steady supplies of high-quality food products to the population.

Last year was the first year of practical realization of the Food Program and of the major socioeconomic measures that are defined by the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. These efforts are bearing fruit. Gross output of agriculture has risen by 5 percent; more grain crops, potatoes, sugar beet, and flax has been harvested. Quite good crops of cotton and vegetables have been grown. Deliveries of crude and succulent fodders have increased. Things have gone better in animal husbandry. For the first time in the past 9 years, in the country as a whole and in the majority of republics, krays and oblasts, the plans for procurement of all types of animal farm products have been fulfilled. No less important is another result of the year: Economic indices of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have improved. Their profit has reached nearly R17 billion. All this consolidates the economy and creates prerequisities for further raising the efficiency of production, introducing financial autonomy and progressive forms of organization and remuneration of labor.

Attention to the social problems of rural areas has been stepped up. In 1983 in the countryside 11 percent more housing was commissioned than the mean annual level of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Construction of cultural and domestic projects, health and education establishments, was accelerated, and road building was noticeably stepped up. This, of course, is good, but the results must be soberly assessed. Not everything that was planned has been successfully implemented. This raises the urgency of the tasks for the remaining years of the 5-year plan and more energetic efforts are required for the fulfillment of the Food Program.

A major practical task was and remains raising crop yields, primarily of grain crops, but also of feed and industrial crops, and the securing of greater stability in the development of arable farming.

This can be attained above all by improving the use of land, especially of improved plots. And this must be done already this year. There are considerable reserves to be gained also from the struggle against losses all along the line, from the field to the consumer.

The preservation and rational reworking of what has been produced is becoming a large-scale state task that must be resolved in a statesmanlike way. We are waiting to see more activity from the work of the new management organs in rural areas, of the agro-industrial associations. Their authority is growing; many of them have made an energetic start on solving fundamental issues such as the social restructuring of country areas, the raising of soil fertility, productivity of stock-breeding, and the improvement of work for the economy of the use of basic resources and elimination of bureaucracy. But far from everything is proceeding smoothly.

Certain agro-industrial associations are being sidetracked onto petty issues and are reticent in tackling complicated problems. The rayon agro-industrial councils need the support of party committees. At the same time, they must exercise their rights more boldly and fully, display more insistence in resolving problems of the integrated development of agriculture, deepening of specialization, removal of disproportions, and be more demanding in matters concerning the coordination of effort by all organizations and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. [end video recording]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev then dwelt on questions involved in the socioeconomic development of Stavropol Kray. He expressed the wish that the kray's working people would attain still higher results and eliminate deficiencies and shortcomings in their work.

[Begin Gorbachev video recording] Comrades, our party sees as one of the most important guarantees of successful movement ahead the perfecting of the style and method of work and the political and vocational training of cadres capable of skillfully combining the carrying out of management, organizational and educational tasks.

To build upon deeds and not upon loud words -- this constitutes one of the most important features of the Leninist syle. Such an approach requires active work with the people, and constant emphasis on the experience and initiative of the working people.

On the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, it is particularly fitting to mention the raising of precision and productivity in the work of the soviets of peoples' deputies, and of all state and management organs, in strict adherence to Soviet laws. To make our system of law and order exemplary is not only the task of the law-defending organs. It is the common concern of the party, state and people.

Socialism is a society that is open to the future and its life's philosophy is full of social optimism. But no matter how great our achievements and how immense our gains have been, the optimism of Communists and the Soviet people has never been party to self-satisfaction and complacency. It was the great Lenin who taught us this outlook on life, and we will unfailingly adhere to his behests. [applause] [end video recording]

## TASS Report

LD291228 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Ipatovo (Stavropol territory) February 29 TASS -- "Everything that the party is doing, it is doing for the sake of the people, for their benefit. The interests and goals of the Communists are the keenest interests and vital goals of the working people, of all social groups of the Soviet society, of all nations and nationalities of our great motherland," Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has declared. He spoke today to the voters who nominated him as their deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The speaker stressed that Yuriy Andropov, the outstanding figure of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, will forever remain in the hearts of the Soviet people as an example of selfless service to his people. He noted that the inviolable unity and cohesion of the party and the people were revealed with fresh vigour on the mournful days of bidding farewell to Yuriy Andropov.

The extraordinary February meeting of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the continuity of the party's political course towards perfecting developed socialism, strengthening peace on earth and implementing unswervingly the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress, creatively enriched and concretised by the subsequent plenums of the Central Committee.

The Soviet people unanimously approved the election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on Konstantin Chernenko, tested Leninist-type leader, possessing outstanding political and organizer abilities and past life experience, staunch fighter for communism and lasting peace.

Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the February Plenum of the Central Committee, the speaker went on, gave an indepth Marxist-Leninist analysis of the cardinal aspects of the CPSU's home and foreign policy, determined the key directions of work on which the Communists, all Soviet people must concentrate their efforts.

In the political sphere, this implies consolidation of party's contact with the masses, development of and support for creative activity of the working class, all working people; further consolidation of socialist statehood, deepening and expanding democracy; assertion of bolshevik-type efficiency oriented at practical results in work, perfecting the style of party leadership, all activity of the state and economic apparatus so that every link of the management display initiative, precisely know and fulfill its obligations.

In the economic sphere it means accelerating the development of the national economy, increasing its effectiveness, vigorously implementing measures to intensify the economy, introduce scientific and technological achievements and perfect the economic mechanism and management, and resolutely orienting social production towards raising the people's living standards.

In the social sphere it means steadily developing and consolidating the Soviet way of life, strictly observing the socialist principles of social justice, further enforcing order, increasing exactingness, organization and discipline and waging uncompromizing struggle with the negative phenomena that contradict our morals and socialist legality.

In the international sphere it means ensuring reliable peaceful conditions for the Soviet people's constructive work, strengthening the USSR's defense capability, further consolidating the socialist community and working consistently to accomplish the prime task facing mankind, that of holding peace and fending off the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

The speaker paid much attention to long-term problems of developing the national economy and touched upon questions of effectively using the accumulated economic potential of the country. The five years between the elections have marked an important stage in increasing the defensive power of the land of the Soviets. The rates of growth of the national economy have been impressive. In 1979 through 1983 the fixed assets commissioned in all its sectors equalled the total amount of the fixed assets that were available in the national economy by the 50th anniversary of Soviet power (1967).

The paramount goal of the party's activities, Mikhail Gorbachev said, was and remains concern for the well-being of the Soviet people.

Analyzing the present-day international situation, the speaker said that through the fault of aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the United States, it has become gravely complicated. Two trends, two policy lines have become vividly manifest in international relations over recent years. One is that of preserving and enhancing peace and solving complex international problems at the negotiating table on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. This line is unswervingly followed by the USSR and its allies. The other one is that of heightening tension and whipping up the arms race, the line of confrontation.

Also in the current, complicated situation, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, the Soviet Union has displayed and is displaying maximum responsibility for the destinies of peace and readiness to use any real chance for honest talks, for attaining practical accords.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1418 GMT on 29 February transmits a correction to this item that replaces the last paragraph as follows: ... line of confrontation.

The CPSU and the government have carried out in the period between the elections a great deal of constructive work on averting the threat of (?war and) promoting disarmament and developing all-round cooperation between the peoples. The 26th CPSU Congress put forward a peace programme for the eighties -- a package of measures whose implementation would drastically improve the situation. The Soviet Union and the [word indistinct] states signed a major agreement on limiting strategic armaments that was not ratified by the American side. The Soviet Union assumed the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, displayed readiness for reaching an accord on freezing nuclear arsenals. The Soviet Union advanced concrete proposals on such major problems of international life as prohibition of the development and production of new types of armaments, prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, non-use of force in space and from space against earth, limitation of nuclear and conventional armaments in Europe and many other issues.

In the present-day complicated situation, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, the Soviet Union has and is displaying maximum responsibility for the fate of the world, readiness to use any real chance for fair negotiations, for reaching practical accords.

The single will of the Soviet people for peace was demonstrated with fresh vigour at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mankind is justified in expecting that common sense and realism will take the upper hand in the leading circles of Western countries, that an aspiration for reaching accords will emerge. There is no other road to security and peace. The Soviet leadership, executing the people's will, will continue to work vigorously for the preservation of peace for the present and suceeding generations. (substituting passage for last paragraph)]

## ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD ELECTORATE

PM291332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Following Lenin's Course of Creation. Voters' Meeting With G.V. Romanov"]

[Text] The people of Leningrad are approaching the USSR Supreme Soviet elections in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm. Warmly approving the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions of the program search of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, the city's working people are working hard to implement the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions. This was emphasized 25 February at a Leningrad City Electoral Okrug voters' meeting with Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities.

The meeting was opened by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The candidate deputy's agent -- Hero of Socialist Labor V. Ya. Tarasov, planner at the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod Association -- spoke about G.V. Romanov's career and called on voters to cast their votes unanimously for candidates of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people on election day.

The meeting was addressed by Hero of Socialist Labor B.I. Fomin, general director of the Elektrosila Association; Doctor of Biological Sciences M.N. Maslova, laboratory chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry; G.P. Steshovikov, turners' team leader at the A.A. Zhdanov Shipbuilding Plant; and Olga Starovoytova, student at Leningrad State University.

The speakers emphasized that, inspired by the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all the country's voters and citizens, the people of Leningrad, like all Soviet people, have widely developed socialist competition for enhanced efficiency and quality of work. For last year's results Leningrad and its oblast, a number of cities and rayons, and dozens of labor collectives were awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Next G.V. Romanov, who was warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech.

Every election to organs of state power reflects the singularity of the moment and the essence of the tasks being resolved, he said. But there is something common that unites election campaigns: Each of them sums up the country's development during the period between elections, concentrates attention on the immediate problems, and becomes a review of the gains of socialist democracy.

Our state has a 66-year history. It has absorbed colossal experience of revolutionary struggle and creation. The February Plenum of the party's Central Committee vividly demonstrated continuity in the development and augmenting of this experience and in the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The plenum was held during the sorrowful days of taking our leave of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, ardent patriot, committed internationalist, and unbending fighter for October's ideals and for peace on the planet. Paying tribute to Yuriy Vladimirovich's bright memory, the CPSU Central Committee plenum, held in an atmosphere of cohesion and unanimity, confirmed with new force that the CPSU's Leninist course is unshakable!

The results of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and the unanimous election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the post of general secretary of the party's Central Committee have been perceived by Communists and the entire Soviet people with warm approval and with confidence in new achievements on the path of communist building.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, whose name is well known in the country and in the international arena, is making a tremendous contribution to elaborating and implementing the CPSU's general line and to developing and asserting the Leninist style, the spirit of creativity and innovation, realism and principledness, which are inherent in the entire multifaceted activity of the party's leading nucleus.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum is a document of great political and mobilizing significance. The propositions in that speech -- whether they concern our internal affairs, problems of the present and the future, or the international situation and ways to improve it -- have encountered a profound response to the hearts of Soviet people, who are rallying their ranks more closely around the party's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo.

At its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined questions of organizational-political and propaganda work in connection with the results of the extraordinary Central Committee plenum. Great tasks have been set. And there is no doubt that they will be fulfilled!

Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to convey to the Communists and working people of the city and the oblast his profound gratitude for the congratulations on his election as general secretary of the party's Central Committee, and he wished every Leningrad family new successes in work, happiness, and prosperity.

These words were greeted with tumultuous applause.

I greatly appreciate the fact, G.V. Romanov went on to say, that I will be running as a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy from Leningrad City, from the people of Leningrad. The speaker voiced sincere gratitude to the collectives of enterprises and organizations that put forward his candidacy for the country's supreme organ of state poser, and he assured them that he will continue to devote all his knowledge and energy to serving the people and our great motherland.

The years that separate us from the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the candidate continued, have gone by under the sign of fulfilling the 26th party congress decisions and realizing the policy of improving developed socialism -- a policy in which creative development the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums were important landmarks.

In the period between elections important new heights have been scaled in economic and cultural building, and the Soviet people's peaceful living and working conditions have been ensured. The country's production potential has increased. The Food Program is being persistently fulfilled. Significant social transformations have been implemented.

The measures taken by the party's Central Committee to improve management and enhance discipline, organization, and cadre's responsibility and the Soviet people's persistent labor yielded a tangible return last year. The rate of economic development increased in the majority of sectors. Qualitative indicators improved. Above-plan growth was achieved in production volumes and labor productivity. The fact that certain positive changes were also apparent in the enhancement of social production efficiency is of fundamental significance.

All this is a direct result of the fact that the economic strategy formulated by the party is consistently being transferred to the practical plane and is becoming an effective instrument for rational utilization of the production, scientific, and technical potential.

The diversified economy of Leningrad and its oblast is also developing successfully. Unique items -- a high-speed turbine, a generator, and a reactor with a capacity of 1 million kw for AESes -- have been manufactured just since the beginning of the current 5-year plan.

Series production of gas-pumping units with enhanced unit capacity, highly productive machine tools and rock excavators, instrument complexes and devices for the plasma working of metal, and many other progressive machines and apparatuses has been started up. Leningrad shipbuilders have gladdened the motherland with new achievements. Kirovets tractors are coming off the assembly line with a longer service life. The agrarian sector is developing in the ascendant.

While paying tribute to what has been done, the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) and February Plenums emphasized that it is necessary to maintain the pace that has been reached, to develop what has been achieved, and to impart stability to positive trends. Life itself teaches us to compare the results obtained not only and not so much with yesterday as with the requirements and demands of tomorrow.

Proceeding from the premise that the new, 12th 5-Year Plan must be marked by the start of profound qualitiative changes in production and be a 5-year plan of a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of all sectors of the national economy, the struggle for a cardinal rise in labor productivity is becoming a very important direction of all our work. The scientific and technical revolution, G.V. Romanov emphasized, is radically changing ideas about the pace of the updating of production. It is now necessary to learn to do in years what used to take decades.

Important sources of economic growth were outlined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy." Summing up what had been done previously, this document contains largely new organizational and economic prerequisites for stimulating the creation, production, and introduction of highly productive equipment, machinery, and mechanized complexes whose parameters accord with the highest world standards.

It is a question of substantially improving the state of affairs over an entire front -- from fundamental research and the development of new products to their broad practical assimilation. The collectives of many enterprises and planning and design organizations are to considerably expand production of progressive systems of machines and technologies with a high level of mechanization and automation using microprocessors, industrial robots, machine tools with numerical program control, "processing centers," flexible technological processes, and automated planning systems.

The country's machine-tool builders and instrument makers are called upon to make a significant contribution to the development of scientific and technical progress. An increase in the production of progressive equipment, technologies, and materials is also outlined in the plans of other ministries. In this connection qualitatively new tasks are facing our higher schools and technical colleges and our entire system of vocational and technical training as regards expanding the training of specialists and workers of mass trades.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great significance to questions of improving the economic machinery, planning, and management of the economy. Significant changes have occurred in recent years in the structure of the national economy. This is connected, above all, with the creation of a broad network of the production and science-and-production associations.

In certain sectors one more step forward has been taken: The so-called two-link system of management has been introduced. Another progressive form -- the creation of science-and-production complexes to resolve individual problems of great national economic significance -- is also continuing to be developed.

In accordance with the instructions of the party's Central Committee, questions of further improving the structure of ministries and departments are now being worked out. At the same time, the task of removing superfluous managerial links and parallelism and duplication in work and of enhancing personal responsibility for specific sectors remains an urgent task for enterprises and associations. The speaker emphasized the important role of the economic experiments currently being conducted. Leningrad enterprises are also taking an active part in them. These experiments are not an end in themselves. Each one is aimed at maximally developing initiative and strengthening the creative approach to labor and develops democratic principles in national economic management.

The candidate deputy pointed to a number of shortcomings to be eliminated on which the party organization and all people of Leningrad should focus their strength and energy. The standard and quality of a number of products still do not meet modern demands. Special attention should be devoted to developing and introducing low-waste technology. At the same time, a more principled assessment must be made of the actions of those economic planners who try to use references to "objective" reasons to cover up quite subjective factors -- personal lack of initiative and bad organization. Enterprise leaders frequently try to shift onto party organs those questions which they are obliged to resolve themselves. Comrade K.U. Chernenko once again mentioned the inadmissibility of such an approach at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum. Conclusions must be drawn from this. The unconditional fulfillment of targets relating to the products list, contracts concluded, and all other indicators is a very important task for all collectives and their leaders.

Speaking about the development of socialist competition and the patriotic initiatives of the working people of Leningrad and its oblast, G.V. Romanov pointed out that it is important to fill this competition with new content from day to day and to enrich it with everything new that is born of the masses' creativity.

By making creative use of the initiatives of Muscovites and of progressive collectives in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and a number of the country's industrial centers and of the questing of many Leningrad enterprises, the working people of the V.I. Lenin Nevskiy Zavod, Sveltlana, and Fosforit associations, the Ye.I. Yegorov Car-Building Plant, and the,V.P. Nogin Spinning and Weaving Factory have pledged to secure the entire increase in the production volume from technical progress, the maximum loading of equipment, and the saving of resources.

The thoughts, proposals, and practical actions of hundreds of thousands of working people of Leningrad and its oblast lie behind every one of these initiatives. The desire to do more for the country and the people lies behind every one.

As is known, ensuring above-plan labor productivity growth of 1 percent and reducing production prime costs by an additional 0.5 percent lies at the heart of the pledges adopted for this year. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's proposal to channel all the assets and resources obtained as a result of this into improving working and living conditions and into medical services and housing construction has been perceived as a new manifestation of the party's concern for the Soviet people's well-being.

The consistent development of socialist democracy and the broad involvement of the masses in the management of state affairs, G.V. Romanov pointed out, is the main direction of the development of the Soviet political system. It is a norm of our life to consult the people.

Graphic examples of this are the recently adopted Law on Labor Collectives and the CPSU Central Committee draft reform of general educational schools and the vocational and technical training system, which has been submitted for nationwide discussion.

The democracy of our system is manifested most clearly in the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. The party shows constant concern for enhancing their role, widening their powers, and strengthening deputies' ties with the population.

Considerable work has been done in the period between elections in accordance with the instructions of Leningrad voters. But it has to be bluntly stated that not all the instructions have been realized. There is a lag in the comprehensive development of a number of new city districts where a shortage of trade and consumer services projects and of children's and medical establishments is felt. I think, however, that the fault here lies not so much with the deputies as with the organizations and leaders who are obliged to resolve the questions raised by virtue of the duty of their service. This also tallies in full with the just complaints that there are interruptions in sales in stores of individual types of consumer goods -- goods with a Leningrad tradework, moreover.

The soviets' attention must be focused primarily on eliminating such shortcomings and resolving all questions that affect people's interests. Their rights, functions, and duties have expanded immeasurably, primarily in the direct field of the fulfillment of economic and social development plans by all enterprises on the territory under their jurisdiction, regardless of which sector they belong to.

The party is true to Lenin's behest to "work indefatigably to create discipline and self-discipline, to strengthen everywhere organization, order, and businesslike efficiency..."

Much has already been done in these directions. But the strengthening of discipline is an everyday task and must be resolved at all levels of the social organization -- from the individual to society as a whole; throughout the production chain from worker to minister; and by all available means: economic, administrative, and educational.

The measures now being taken with a view to improving distributive relations have been dictated by concern to unswervingly implement the fundamental principle of socialism -- "to each according to his labor." The efforts of the party and the state are concentrated here on resolving several interconnected tasks.

First, it is necessary to further improve material and moral incentives, to make a fair assessment of everyone's labor contribution, and to prevent leveling. It is no secret that we still have many cases where undeserved bonuses are handed out and slipshod and slovenly workers and drunkards enjoy the same benefits and privileges as conscientious workers. It must be made a rule that worthy workers must first of all receive good wages, an apartment, and a sanatorium pass.

Second, the steady enhancement of the people's well-being is possible only if full account is taken of objective economic laws and, above all, the law of preferential growth of labor productivity in relation to growth in wages. Changes for the better became apparent last year: Labor productivity in the country grew faster than wages, and preferential growth was ensured in consumer goods production. This was largely helped by the wider dissemination of collective forms of labor organization and incentive, team contracting, and comprehensive, integral-process, and financially autonomous teams.

Third, we must significantly intensify work on elevating the Soviet person's material and spiritual needs. It is a complex but urgent problem to shape the individual's socialist interests and our model of consumption and to formulate sensible needs.

As for those who like to get as much out of society as possible -- our party and state will wage a resolute and uncompromising struggle against such elements, relying on the people's full support.

G.V. Romanov went on to dwell on some questions of foreign policy. In contrast to the adventurism and recklessness of imperialism, he said, the Soviet Union has advanced a whole package of initiatives of truly historic significance, dictated by awareness of its high responsibility for the fate of peace. The policy of strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and developing cooperation among all states was precisely and clearly expressed in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and other political documents of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

It was confirmed with new force by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum, at which Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared authoritatively and most definitely that the Soviet Union -- displaying readiness to use any opportunity to resume the political dialogue on the only acceptable conditions of equality and identical security -- resolutely rejects attempts to impose "strong-arm diplomacy" on us. That is a hopeless task!

Our valiant Armed Forces are standing guard over the peace and security of October's motherland and its friends and allies. The Communist Party and the Soviet state will continue to show tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability, will equip the Army and Navy with everything necessary, and will do everything to preserve peace for present and future generations!

In conclusion G.V. Romanov said:

The political platform formulated in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all the USSR's voters and citizens contains clear-cut aims and guidelines for the further growth of our motherland's economic and defense might and for enhancing the people's well-being and upholding and strengthening peace on the planet.

There is no doubt that, participating in the elections, the people of Leningrad, like all Soviet people, will cast their votes for this platform and for the domestic and foreign policy of the Leninist party, whose highest aim was and still is our people's happiness and the triumph of communism's great cause!

G.V. Romanov visited the Izhorskiy Zavod Production Association. He looked round a new rolling mill, the enterprise's shops, and the base SGPTU [presumably some kind of vocational and technical school]. Questions of retooling production were discussed during talks with the association's leaders and workers.

The candidate deputy looked round the Shuvalovo-Ozerki district of new construction, visited construction sites having to do with Leningrad's flood protection, and went to the Baltic Shipbuilding Plant. He laid flowers at the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders. Red carnations were laid at the memorial to V.I. Lenin in Moscow Square.

G.V. Romanov met at the Smolnyy with members of the CPSU Obkom Bureau and secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of Leningrad and its oblast. Questions connected with realizing the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum decisions and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were examined during the talks.

## ALIYEV'S SPEECH BEFORE AZERBAIJAN VOTERS

PM281353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Pre-Election Meetings": "For Man's Sake, For Man's Benefit; Voters' Meeting with G.A. Aliyev"]

[Text] The progress of preparations for the elections to the country's supreme organ of state power is a moving demonstration of Soviet people's ardent approval of the Leninist course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and a graphic expression of the triumph of socialist people's power.

A meeting was held on 23 February in the Azerbaijani capital between the voters of the Baku-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug and Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union for this okrug, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was opened by F.E. Musayev, first secretary of the Baku party Gorkom.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

The candidate deputy's agent, M.B. Abdul-Aliyev, an arc welder at the Bakinskiy Rabochiy Machine Building Plant, spoke about G.A. Aliyev's life and called on voters to cast their votes on election day, 4 March, for the candidates of the people's bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

Speaking at the meeting were installation worker I.V. Talantseva, aircrew commander T.A. Nabiyev, blacksmith G.M. Bakhyshev, A.M. Sadykhov, first secretary of the Baku's Leninskiy party Raykom, senior foreman T.N. Alekperov, oilman A.I. Pogosyan, and R.I. Tairova, meritorious teacher of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The speakers said that Azerbaijan's working people have interpreted the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which convincingly demonstrated the unbreakable unity of the party and the people, as a combat action program. Rallying still more closely around the CPSU, the republic's working people are fully resolved to spare no effort in strengthening the economic and defense potential of the land of the soviets. They greeted with a sense of great pride the conferment on the Azerbaijan SSR and the Baku's Leninskiy Raykom of the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for victory in all-union socialist competition. On behalf of their labor collectives, the speakers gave assurances that they will respond to this honor with intensive labor and by reaching new heights of communist creation.

G.A. Aliyev, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered a speech. He thanked the voters for their trust and stressed that he attributes it primarily to the Communist Party -- the political leader of the Soviet people and our society's leading force.

During the election campaign, G.A. Aliyev went on to say, we suffered a grievous loss. The life of Yu.V. Andropov, an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot of the socialist motherland, and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism, was cut short. In paying tribute to the memory of a man who devoted his entire life, strength, and knowledge to the struggle for the triumph of communist ideas, Soviet people have closed ranks still more closely around the beloved Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

Faith in the party and profound understanding that all our successes and gains have been achieved under its leadership and that its course is the only correct one that corresponds to working people's interests were vividly manifested in the ardent approval with which Soviet people greeted the decisions of the extraordinary plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Communists and the entire people know Comrade K.U. Chernenko as an outstanding figure of our party and state who makes a weighty contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the theoretical substantiation of its general line.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the extraordinary plenum was viewed by all the country's working people as a document of great political significance. It stresses the continuity of the party's principled course -- the course of communist creation and peace -- and profoundly revealed the tasks of the economic, social, and spiritual progress of Soviet society at the contemporary stage. The plenum gave a fine boost to the labor and social enthusiasm with which Soviet people are working to fulfill the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and party Central Committee plenums.

I am delighted to carry out the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and pass on to the working people of Baku and the entire Azerbaijani people his cordial greetings and food wishes. Konstantin Ustinovich warmly remembered the days he spent in Baku and his meetings with its working people and expressed his confidence that the Communists and all Azerbaijan's working people will achieve new successes in fulfilling the plans for economic and social development and implementing all the party's programs.

These words of greeting were met with tumultuous applause.

Characterizing the period since the last elections, the candidate deputy noted that it has been marked by new successes in developing the national economy, science, and culture and in implementing social programs, that is to say, in the entire multifaceted activity that goes to further improving developed socialism.

With pride in the fatherland's achievements, the working people of the land of the soviets are fixing their thoughts on tomorrow and on new and more majestic deeds. The main thing -- in which the feeling inherent in Soviet people of being masters of their country is now apparent -- is concern for the successful and complete implementation of the economic and social development strategy outlined in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and reinforced in subsequent Central Committee plenum decisions.

The implementation begun last year of the interrelated measures to improve the style and methods of all our work, increase cadres' responsibility and management standards, accelerate scientific and technical progress, strengthen labor, plan and state discipline, and step up organization has made it possible to achieve appreciable progress in many areas in a comparatively short period of time. There is every reason to say that positive changes have been noted in the national economy's development.

Soviet people well know that whatever the CPSU does is done for man's sake and for man's benefit. This slogan embodies the supreme idea behind our policy; it is inscribed on our banner and we will never deviate from it! Despite the difficulties that have occurred in the years since the late elections, the policy of increasing the people's prosperity is being consistently implemented.

Having indicated specific examples on how the course of improving the people's living standard is being implemented in our country, G.A. Aliyev stressed that we are all confident that much that is good and fine awaits Soviet people in the future as well. Moreover, probably one of the main criteria of the quality of our socialist life and an important prerequisite for future successes can be seen in that confidence.

At the same time, we all clearly realize that we have a single source for improving the people's prosperity. This source is the labor of each and every one of us at his post or workplace, quality labor with a full realization of its significance both for the country and for one's personal prosperity. The greater the scale of our creative activity, the more important is this realization of the great significance of the labor of every one of us, and the more important is a responsible attitude toward their job by everyone -- from worker to minister.

It is all the more important to talk about this now that the party is directing us toward consolidating and strengthening in every possible way the positive changes in the national economy and achieving a new acceleration of our forward progress. If we translate this task into the language of policy, then we are talking about resolutely increasing the efficiency of all links in the national economic complex and, moreover, about increasing the efficiency of all spheres of our society's life.

Today the most important condition for fulfilling the tasks facing us is precise organization of all work centrally and locally, an active search for and fuller utilization of new reserves of production growth, and a conscientious and creative attitude toward the job by each one of us. Herein lies the key to achieving lasting successes in the national economy. It is very good that this key has been firmly grasped by the reliable hands of our working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia.

It is necessary to give even greater scope to the creative questing and initiative of the masses, rely more boldly on the strength of the labor collective, and strive for efficient utilization of the rights granted to it. Of course, there must be a further intensification of work to strengthen discipline and organization in every sector and each link of production, and turn this work into a constant factor. "The question of organization and order," as Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "is a key one and a fundamental one for us. There can be no two opinions about it."

In analyzing the tasks being resolved by the Soviet economy, the speaker dwelled particularly on the problems of developing transportation, which, in the context of such an enormous country as ours, has an exceptionally multifaceted role, an economic role because transportation is like the entire country's economic lifeblood. To a great extent, it determines the efficiency of production cooperation and of economic links between republics, krays, oblasts, and territorial production complexes, ensuring their unification in a single national economic complex. It has a political role because it is in fact transportation that allows us to feel like members of a single family -- the great Soviet people and the single Soviet state -- brings city and countryside together, and largely conditions our participation in the international division of labor and the state of our defense capability.

It has a psychological role because essentially every Soviet person uses transportation services daily. Consequently, transportation, especially municipal transportation, and the quality of its work exert a powerful influence on the psychological atmosphere of the huge masses of the population and on the entire people's labor mood.

In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have implemented a number of major measures aimed at radically improving affairs in this sphere. It is gratifying to note that these measures have produced tangible results. In particular, the work of rail transportation has improved for the first time in recent years. It has not only fulfilled the main indicators for the 3d year of the 5-year plan, but it has also eliminated the lag permitted in 1981 and 1982. By the year's end, through train traffic along the entire length of the Baykal-Amur Railroad will have been inaugurated.

At the same time, social development is making increasingly high demands on the transportation complex. Much can be provided by further expanding water -- and primarily river -- transportation, and accelerating development of the road, pipe, and gas pipeline network in areas of intensive economic growth. Great possibilities lie in further developing road transportation, which is nowadays the main short-haul means of delivering goods and carrying passengers.

The improvement of passenger transport, which is in its way the public face of transportation, is of special importance. Frankly speaking, this face does not always look attractive at the movement. Passenger services remain poor and instances of timetable violations are common. The leadership of transportation ministries and enterprises are party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must eradicate these shortcomings in the most resolute manner and increase the general standard of services. This is not simply an economic question. It is also a political one.

With our society's economic progress and the increasingly full satisfaction of Soviet people's needs, the basis on which the social, cultural, and spiritual values of our way of life are shaped, confirmed, and improved is growing stronger. This includes the constant growth of people's consciousness and culture, as well as sensible patterns of consumption. It also includes model public order, health, rational nutrition, and high quality consumer services. It also includes the truly full use, from the moral and aesthetic standpoint, of leisure time. In short, everything that is today understood by socialist civilization.

G.A. Aliyev drew special attention to the need to resolutely increase the efficiency of the sociocultural sphere as a whole. The main role here belongs above all to those who work in this sphere. Their duty is to ensure that the Soviet citizen should always and everywhere be able to satisfy his needs at the maximum level possible under modern conditions in accordance with the ideals and standards of the socialist way of life.

The most important and, in the fullest sense of the word, historic achievement in this sphere has been the education system established in the years of Soviet power. The reform of the general education and professional schools, the draft of which is currently being debated with such activeness and interest by Soviet people, will be an important stage in its improvement.

Our party and state invariably consider concern for Soviet people's health to be one of their most important social tasks. In the years that have passed since the last elections, much has been done to improve the people's health care, but numerous shortcomings still remain. Primarily, the work of medical, outpatient, and health centers and hospitals must be substantially improved. Here citizens still often encounter manifestations of rudeness, lack of consideration, negligence, and sometimes even instances of abuses on the part of certain medical workers. These are phenomena alien to our morality and our way of life. They are especially intolerable among people representing the most humane profession in the world. We are duty bound to instill the proper order in this area.

The main thing in improving health care is to resolutely improve its preventive orientation and the population's medical education. This goal is being served by the truly strategic program for developing soviet health care outlined by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which has already begun to be implemented. It is a question of introducing a yearly checkup for the whole population. This is unparalleled and supremely noble work!

However, concern for people's health far from exhausts medicine's potential. Regular sport and fitness exercises are a powerful factor in maintaining health, fitness for work, and good psychological vitality. Despite a good cadre and material-technical base, the scale of resolving this task is far from what it could and should be. The time has come to deal more actively with questions of organizing the mass physical fitness movement. Closer collaboration between health care and fitness and sport organs could pay dividends here. We must organize it in such a way that the preventive measures pursued by medical institutions mesh with the efforts of sports societies and organizations aimed at getting the masses accustomed to regular physical exercise.

Azerbaijan's glorious multinational detachment of working people and the republic's Communist Party, G.A. Aliyev continued, are making a worthy contribution to resolving the tasks facing the Soviet people. In the 5 years since the last elections, the Azerbaijan SSR has taken a significant step forward in all avenues of economic and cultural building. The republic's successes have been highly assessed by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. For the results of the 1983 all-union socialist competition, the Azerbaijan SSR has again, for the 14th straight year, been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

Soviet Azerbaijan's achievements, like those of each of our country's republics and peoples, are the result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and are the most vivid evidence of its inexhaustible vital force.

The friendship of the Soviet peoples is our priceless asset and one of the gains of socialism that enrich all world civilization and raise it to a new level. It has opened up an unprecedented source of economic, social, and cultural progress, has augmented our capabilities many times over, and has given rise to qualitatively new and essentially internationalist, spiritual, aesthetic, and moral values.

The Soviet people -- a new social and international community of people -- has become the true triumph of the party's Leninist nationalities policy. This community embodies the multifaceted processes of nations' growth and rapprochement, the influence and mutually enriching their cultures, and the strengthening of Soviet society's socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and ideological unity, graphically demonstrating the communist thrust of all our development.

An outstanding role in all these achievements is played by the great Russian people. Even today, it generously shares its immense material and spiritual property and its extremely rich historical experience. The Russian language, which plays an irreplaceable role in bringing all our peoples closer together and introducing them to the riches of world culture, has become an organic part of the lives of millions of people of every ethnic group.

The improvement of developed socialism is inseparable from the consistent implementation of the nationalities policy aimed at further improving national relations and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Soviet peoples. The party is conducting this work in many avenues.

The fostering in every citizen of international consciousness and mentality, a sense of belonging to the united Soviet people, and a love for the socialist motherland is a task of permanent significance. Under the conditions of increasingly intensive diverse links between the republics and the multinational composition of their population, it is very important to boldly and actively mold in Soviet people the ethos of inter-nation communication and internationalist ethics of behavior.

Life and experience convince us that the wider and deeper ties between the republics and the peoples of the USSR become, the stronger is each people's and every citizen's sense of responsibility for the fate of the united socialist fatherland and the greater is their desire to make a worthy contribution to the growth of our multinational state's might and cohesion. This sense born of socialism, which indissolubly blends patriotism and internationalism, is one of the powerful motive forces behind our development, and we are confident that the Azerbaijani people will continue to augment our motherland's might through their labor, strengthen the unbreakable fraternity of the Soviet peoples, and bear aloft the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Moving on to analyze unresolved tasks, G.A. Aliyev noted that the republic still has a lot of unexploited reserves and potential. There are enterprises, associations, and even sectors that are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets for output and output sales, quality, and product range. A decisive reorientation toward the questions of intensifying production and accelerating scientific and technical progress is still slow in coming. Agriculture requires a further increase in the standard of arable farming and stockraising. In construction, the dissipation of forces and resources among numerous projects has not been eradicated. Losses from the uneconomic expenditure of material and technical resources are great.

The speaker went on to dwell on the problems of the international situation and described the consistent peace-loving foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The broad range of proposals and initiatives of fundamental importance put forward by our country has reaffirmed with new strength that the Soviet people's will for peace is invariable. At the same time, history has taught us to be vigilant in the face of imperialism's militarist activity and constantly concerned with maintaining the country's defense might at the requisite level.

The party is going into the elections, G.A. Aliyev concluded, with a program for the further economic, social, and spiritual progress of the country, for increasing working people's prosperity, and for struggling against the threat of nuclear war and for peace. This program corresponds to the vital interests of the working class and the entire Soviet people and enjoys its ardent approval and support. That is the firm guarantee that all our plans will be implemented.

The candidate deputy again cordially thanked the voters and assured them that he will continue to do everything to warrant their trust and to faithfully serve the cause of Lenin's party.

During his stay in the Azerbaijan SSR, Comrade G.A. Aliyev visited the Leninneft and Ordzhonikidzeneft Oil and Gas Extracting Administrations, the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy and Bakinskiy Rabochiy Machine Building Plants, the deep-water offshore platform plant, an apartment block construction combine, one of the new construction projects in the republic's catering industry -- the pasta factory -- and Baku's No 5 Taxi Pool, and met with medical personnel from the new No 23 United City Hospital. The candidate deputy enquired about the workers' working and living conditions and the prospects for the socioeconomic development of labor collectives.

Meetings were held with the railroad workers' aktiv and the republic's party and economic aktiv.

## KUNAYEV'S ELECTION SPEECH BEFORE ALMA-ATA VOTERS

PM281441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Pre-Election Meetings": "Marching Onward, Achieving More. Voters' Meeting With D.A. Kunayev"]

[Text] The political and production activity of the country's working people is increasing as we approach the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The voters of Alma-Ata-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug were in an elated mood when they came to a meeting on 23 February in the V.I. Lenin Palace with USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union candidate deputy Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by A.D. Koychumanov, first secretary of Alma-Ata party Gorkom.

An honorary presidium was enthusiastically elected comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The candidate deputy's agent, Alma-Ata Cotton Combine Spinning and Weaving Factory Director V.I. Istomin, talked about D.A. Kunayev's life and urged the voters to vote unanimously on election day for the candidates from the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by M.A. Akhmedova, electric welder at a housing construction combine; A.M. Svetashev, drill operator at the S.M. Kirov Machine Building Plant; Ye.N. Shmeleva, student at the Kazakh V.I. Lenin Polytechnical Institute; N.S. Yesipov, department head at the National Economy Institute, and K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Ata party Obkom. They stressed that Soviet people fully associate all the country's achievements and development prospects with the activity of the Leninist party.

The working people of Alma-Ata and the republic as a whole are, with concrete deeds and with competition on a broad scale for better production efficiency, responding to the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, the speakers noted. The decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and the plenum speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade K.U. Chernenko are a militant action program. In response to the award of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners to the republic's capital and to a number of oblasts, rayons, and labor collectives for all-union socialist competition results in 1983, the working people of Kazakhstan are struggling even more vigorously to improve labor productivity, reduce the cost of output, and strengthen labor discipline and they are seeking to increase their contribution to strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet land -- bulwark of world peace.

D.A. Kunayev, warmly greeted by the meeting, then made a speech. He expressed deep appreciation to all the voters for the honor that has been accorded to him and stressed that this confidence is entirely due to the beloved Leninist party and its far-sighted domestic and foreign policy, the main purpose of which is to further comprehensively develop the country's economy, improve the Soviet people's well-being and strengthen world peace.

The Central Committee plenum, the speaker said, unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, eminent figure of our party and state, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A loyal colleague of such outstanding figures as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, he enjoys great authority, possesses valuable experience of party and state activity, all the qualities of a Lenin-type leader, and he has the deep respect and well-deserved confidence of the Soviet people.

By electing Comrade K.U. Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, our party's Central Committee has ensured the total continuity of its Leninist course.

The CPSU Central Committee February Plenum stressed the unshakable nature of our party's main course and its determination to continue doing all it can to further strengthen the country's economic and defense might, improve the Soviet people's well-being and comprehensively develop and improve socialist democracy.

With enormous interest the world press greeted Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech which touched on the most pressing problems of the day -- the questions of preserving and strengthening peace. His meetings with a number of statesmen confirmed the Soviet Union's resolve to rid international relations of mutual distrust, tension, and threats. At the same time, it was stressed that the Soviet Union will do everything necessary to safeguard its own and its allies' security interests.

The party's course toward comprehensively strengthening party, state, and labor discipline and enhancing cadres' responsibility and working people's creative vigor met with the people's absolute support.

The party is approaching the elections, the candidate deputy continued, with the precise and lucid program expounded in the CPSU Central Committee's address to all voters and citizens of the USSR, one that reflects the vital interests of the working people. Its Leninist course generates unanimous support on the part of the Soviet people and their high labor and political activeness and it contributes to our monolithic cohesion around the CPSU and its collective nucleus and battle headquarters -- the Central Committee.

It is with great pleasure, D.A. Kunayev said, that I convey to you and through you to all the people of Alma-Ata warm greetings and heartfelt wishes for good health and new labor successes in all your creative work from our party's Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. These words were tumultuously applauded by the meeting.

The period that has elapsed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the speaker continued, has been filled with creative questing, labor exertion, and major accomplishments by the party and people and has been marked by very important social and political events of, I venture to say, epoch-making significance.

Among these, the determining ones were the 26th party congress and the May and November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Our party is doing all it can to steadily increase the country's economic and spiritual potential and its international prestige and to keep its defenses at the proper level.

The great Lenin dreamed of a time when victorious socialism would exercise a greater and greater influence on the course of world history by its example, when it would become a reliable signpost to the real and just solution of all the historic problems facing mankind. We are living and acting at precisly such a time.

Certainly, we still have many unresolved problems. However, the party and people are working hard to implement them, and the positive results are apparent everywhere. We must keep this work up, striving everywhere for the maximum implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This is our main course and we are not going to devite from it.

Soviet Kazakhstan -- the territory of the great Soviet land's virgin land and outer space exploits -- is confidently developing along with the rest of the country. Everything that constitutes the wealth and glory of our republic is being multiplied by the efforts of its working people, people of all ages and professions, and it is loyally serving and will continue serving the interests of the Soviet people as a whole, of the socialist community and our great common cause -- the building of communism. The republic's industrial might is increasing. The unique territorial industrial complexes, which would be a credit to any of the world's developed countries, are developing successfully. A wealth of natural resources has come and is coming into economic use. New deposits have been discovered, including very promising oil and gas deposits.

During this period, over 300 industrial enterprises and major shops and production units which contain state of the art scientific and technological equipment and which are enriching the republic's industrial geography and raising its multisectorial industry to a qualitatively new level, have been commissioned.

They include new power units at the Ekibastuz GRES, a tin plate shop at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine, the first phase of the "Chimkentshina" Association, the Leninogorsk Polymetals Combine Slag Processing Complex, major capacities at the Novodzhambulskih Phosphorus Plant and Donskoy Mining and Enrichment Combine, the Pavlodar-Chimkent Oil Pipeline and many other important facilities.

Through the wish of the party and labor of the Soviet people, our republic is turning into a major fuel and energy base for the country -- Kazakhstan has become a large-scale chemical industry area. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and metal working, and the coal and petrochemical industries are developing confidentally here and the production of consumer goods is growing.

All this and much more, the candidate deputy said, is being done in order to further strengthen the country's economic and defense might, fully in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party.

The strenuous labor of the people of Kazakhstan last year produced pretty good results. Industrial output rose by 4.5 percent compared with the planned 3.2 percent. The industrial output increase was worth over R1 billion. Two-thirds of this was due to increased labor productivity.

The volume of capital construction is increasing. All types of transport and communications, state and trade in goods on commission, and municipal and consumer services are all being further developed.

The republic's agroindustrial potential is growing apace.

The strong foundations of our rural economy were laid by the heroic virgin land epic. That which was started by the virgin land pioneers serves and will go on reliably serving many future generations. We are solving in the most exacting atmosphere questions relating to the development of the present-day rural economy. This is having a tangible effect.

Even last year, an exceedingly difficult, drought-affected year, Kazakhstan supplied the motherland with 908 million pounds of high-quality grain. The kind of amount which was just a dream prior to the opening up of the virgin lands. All this is our, Kazakhstan's contribution, to the country's Food Program in whose implementation the republic has been given an honorable and very crucial part to play.

The republic's economic successes strikingly confirm the profound vitality and correctness of the course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and are the most reliable prerequisite for a further improvement in the working people's well-being and their spiritual culture.

Since the last elections, working people's real incomes have increased by 10.4 percent. There has also been a substantial swelling of public consumption funds. Housing construction is taking place on a large scale. More than 16,000 square meters of housing are constructed per day in the republic, providing 300 families with new accommodation.

Public health has been further developed. The network of health and children's preschool establishments has grown. There have been gratifying improvements in people's education, science and culture.

The foundation of what has been done and of what is to be done is represented by the indestructible moral and political unity of Soviet society and its close cohesion around the Leninist party by the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia was striking evidence of genuine internationalism, once more most convincingly demonstrating that the world has never seen a force more wonderful, stronger, or more vital than the indissoluble Leninist friendship of the peoples, their loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, and their monolithic fraternity on the path toward the common cherished goal -- communism. So let us continue cherishing and strengthening the great friendship of the peoples bequeathed to us by Lenin!

The award of the Order of Lenin to Alma-Ata was a great and joyous event. The motherland had highly rated its services to the revolutionary movement and its contribution to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and to the strengthening and development of the economy and culture.

Alma-Ata was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for all-union socialist competition results in 1983.

Today we can all see for ourselves the considerable changes in our splendid city. Its importance as a major modern center of highly developed industry, power engineering, and machine building is growing apace.

By and large industry in Alma-Ata is operating steadily. Since 1979, its output has increased by more than 17 percent. Nearly four-fifths of the increase in output was due to improved labor productivity. The number of products bearing the state Seal of Quality has nearly tripled.

Alma-Ata is now a major center for the production of quality consumer goods. The struggle among leading collectives for high labor productivity is developing everywhere.

Unique buildings and architectural complexes are adorning the urban landscape. Since the last elections, the city's economy has absorbed capital investments worth R3.4 billion. in 5 years, over 2 million square meters of housing have been commissioned and more than 40,000 families have obtained new accommodations.

The enterprises and collectives of Alma-Ata-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug are making a major and ever increasing contribution to the city's economy. Overall, its working people completed last year's plans ahead of schedule. There are many people in the okrug whose glorious names and deeds are widely known outside the republic.

However, if one views the deeds from the standpoint of the high demands of the December (1983) and extraordinary February CPSU Central Committee Plenums, one inevitably notices a mass of unexplored reserves and possibilities. A good number of enterprises in Alma-Ata and its oblast are as yet failing to manage their plan targets. In a number of places assimilation of planned capacities is poor and the situation regarding economy and thrift measures leaves much to be desired.

There are things that have to be worked on, the candidate deputy stressed. In the first place, we absolutely must fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges that have been adopted. It is necessary to achieve an overall above-plan increase in labor productivity of at least 1 percent and a further 0.5-percent reduction in the prime cost of output. This applies both to industry and to capital construction where the rate and quality of work sometimes, unfortunately, falls short of requirements.

In the 2 remaining years of the 5-year plan a number of major new facilities and capacities are to be commissioned. In Alma-Ata alone four new schools have to be built along with two hospitals and two polyclincs and five trade and consumer establishments, and the construction of the Kazakh State University campus and the republican museum must be accelerated. Of course, the housing construction programs must be not only fulfilled, but considerably overfulfilled. One very important task is ensuring that the capital's air is clean. There are problems in urban transport and in residential areas.

A substantial part of D.A. Kunayev's speech was devoted to questions of strengthening discipline, law and order, and high living standards, a special mention being made of the need to continue to constantly improve the activity of all the systems on which the mood, everyday life, and health of the working man and his family depend and to decisively eliminate all manifestations of bureaucratism and red tape.

We are approaching the elections in total and justified confidence that life throughout the country, in our republic, and in each of its 19 oblasts will be even fuller and better. The speaker then dwelled in detail on progress being made in the fulfillment of the targets of the 4th year of the 5-year plan, on whose implementation the entire republic is currently working intensively and creatively.

He noted that the republic's national income will substantially increase this year; the volume of industrial and agricultural production is increasing, and there is a sharp intensification of work on improving the quality of output.

Output bearing the state Seal of Quality will be worth R3.5 billion this year. This will be achieved if we all raise our work level. No one should be permitted to operate at half pace, to lean on others, to be idle.

We will definitely not allow the volume of capital construction, including housing construction, to dwindle; we will be indefatigable in our efforts to improve its quality as well as its amenities and architectural appearance.

In the year of the glorious 30th anniverary of the virgin land project, the candidate deputy said, we must boost the republic's role as one of the country's major grain and livestock raising centers. It is our clear duty to make every effort to ensure the maximum amount of Kazakhstan grain this year and to provide the country with as much meat, milk, and other agricultural products as possible.

It is important everywhere to fulfill socialist pledges in all sectors of industry, transport, and communications, capital construction, the rural economy, science, and culture. The labor collectives of Alma-Ata will continue to play a big part in this. In the republic's capital and everywhere a determined effort must be made to organically combine the advantages of the socialist method of economic management with the best achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The CPSU Central Committee address to voters had good reason to recall Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words which are particularly topical today: He who has the supreme equipment, organization, and discipline will prevail. This applies not only to actual material production, but also to related spheres directly involved in the satisfaction of working people's various needs.

It is necessary, therefore, to make greater, specific demands on those on whom the practical solution of the various matters depends. It is necessary to keep abreast of the rest of the country and not fall a single step behind.

The multifaceted activity of the soviets, trade unions, economic organizations, the Komsomol, the mass media, creative unions, and scientific and cultural establishments should be devoted to tasks of further improving the working people's material and cultural living standard, successfully solving social problems, rationally utilizing natural resources and intensifying environmental conservations. Everything that is being done in the republic at the moment is being done on man's behalf and for man, in order to establish the spiritual values of the new world, a favorable social climate, and genuine collectivism and to resolutely eradicate all that is alien to the socialist way of life that is incompatible with antisocial phenomena, law-breaking and sloppiness.

A common effort is needed to strengthen and develop Soviet democracy, which is, as Aleksey Maksimovich Gorkiy put it, the brightest democracy on earth! We must continue to enhance the role, responsibility, and authority of elected representatives of the people, remembering that no one else is ever going to do this for us.

Next year, the speaker continued, the Soviet people will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory which not only elevated our people in the eyes of the whole of mankind, but showed that our most cherished goal is lasting and just peace all over the world and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Our opponents pour out sweet words about their love of peace and then go on to aim batteries of new nuclear missiles at the Soviet land and work out the tactics and strategy for "hot" wars. However, as has been said before, we have strong nerves. We and our allies have something to defend and something to defend it with.

But, comrades, we are threatening no one. This idea has been clearly and repeatedly emphasized in the past, and we are emphasizing it at the highest and most responsible level. The peoples of the world can clearly see who has truth on his side, and they are stepping up the struggle for peace and social justice. There is no doubt that the noble cause of peace will triumph.

While consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, our party and government are paying unflagging attention to strengthening the defense might of the country and its heroic Armed Forces. The personnel of our Red Banner Eastern Border District and Central Asian Military District are greeting the upcoming elections with new achievements in combat and political training, and they are reliably guarding the socialist homeland's peaceful labor.

Soon Soviet people will be going to the polling place to perform their civic duty and vote for candidates of the indissoluble bloc of Communists and nonparty people. This monolithic unity has a most profound meaning. The life, desires, and concerns of the people are the life, desires, and concerns of our Leninist party. The party and people are united; they are greeting the elections with a common desire to multiply the successes of our great motherland and of the socialist community as a whole and to make the life of every working family better and world peace stronger.

This is our election program. This is our daily labor for the cause of true happiness. We have already achieved outstanding results on this path, and will undoubtedly achieve still more.

In conclusion, D.A. Kunayev cordially thanked the voters once again for the honor, and assured them that he would devote all his strength, energy, knowledge, and experience to justifying their great confidence. He hoped the people at the meeting would be in the front ranks of the creators of the new world and would successfully implement the majestic plans of the great Lenin's party.

## SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES SHAKHTINSKIY CONSTITUENCY

PM281610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 First Edition pp 3-4

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Organization is a Guarantee of Success; Voters' Meeting With M.S. Solomentsev"]

[Text] "The people and the party are united!" "Long live the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people!" -- it was with these slogans that the voters of Shakhty City, Oktyabrskiy and Ust-Donetskiy Rayons, and Rostov Oblast, which are part of the Shakhtinskiy Electoral Okrug, came to the N.F. Pogodin Drama Theater 24 February. A meeting took place with Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and okrug's candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union deputy.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

The meeting was opened by I.A. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov Obkom.

The candidate deputy's agent -- O.D. Kovalenko, secretary of the party committee at the Rostovugol Production Association's Mayskaya Mine -- described M.S. Solomentsev's career and urged all the okrug's voters to cast their votes unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by Yu.V. Minayenko, chairman of the Kalinin Kolkhozm Ust-Donetskiy Rayon; N.M. Berezina, teacher at the Shakhty No 15 Secondary School; Hero of Socialist Labor M.G. Gayduk, mechanic at the Artemovets Pedigree Breeding Sovkhoz; USSR State Prize winner A.F. Vlasov, leader of a team of mining workers at the L.B. Krasin Face; G.D. Melnik, spinner at the Shakhty cotton combine named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR; and A.Ya. Ishin, first secretary of the Shakhty Gorkom.

The speakers spoke of the great labor and political enthusiasm generated by preparation of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. They stressed that the labor collectives, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee plenums, are seeking to reinforce and augment the positive advances in all spheres of public life. In Shakhty City, as throughout the oblast, socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and for ensuring increased economic efficiency has become widespread. Special attention is paid to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the better use of material, manpower, and financial resources, the enhancement of organization and responsibility, the consolidation of conscious discipline, and the introduction of progressive forms of organizing and encouraging labor so that the struggle for discipline is backed up in good time by the corresponding economic and social measures and by daily ideological educational work.

M.S. Solomentsev, who was warmly greeted by the gathering, delivered a speech. The present election campaign, he said, has been marked by the masses' exceptionally high labor and political activeness, their monolithic cohesion around Lenin's party and its Central Committee, and the desire to firmly follow a course of communist creation and peace.

The indestructible unity of the party and people was manifested particularly powerfully when the country was bidding farewell to the prematurely departed Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, ardent patriot and internationalist, and tireless fighter for peace and communism who firmly defended the socialist fatherland's interests.

The Soviet people, M.S. Solomentsev continued, under the tested leadership of the Communist Party, are confidently marching and will continue to march forward to achieve their program goals. The work of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary Plenum, which unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the embodiment of the continuity of the party's political course and its loyalty to the cause of the Great Lenin.

The Communists and all Soviet people know Konstantin Ustinovich as a talented organizer, an ardent propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and an unswerving fighter for the implementation of the party's constructive plans. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's great merit lies in his elaboration of major theoretical problems, in the formation of strategic avenues of our peace-loving foreign policy, in the CPSU's activity to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, and in the struggle for peace.

To the tumultous applause of those assembled, M.S. Solomentsev conveyed to the Rostov Oblast workers cordial greetings and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the speaker said, has expressed the conviction that the workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia of the Don Region -- a region covered in legends of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory -- will multiply their efforts in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory as applied to the specific historical situation which has actually taken shape in our country and in the world, the speaker emphasized, and the profound penetration of the essence of the processes of economic and all social life have enabled the party and its Central Committee to define the immediate tasks for the present day and for the long term and to find, as Lenin put it, the main link in their overall chain at the present stage of our state's development: That is the historical importance of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The party's line toward improving socialist economic management and enhancing cadres' organization, discipline, efficiency, and responsibility, the purposeful organizational and mass political work of the party organizations, and the activation of the soviets of people's deputies and trade union and Komsomol organizations are producing positive results.

It was 5 years ago, addressing voters in connection with the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and setting forth its election platform, that the CPSU Central Committee outlined an acceleration of the pace of economic and social development and an improvement of the standard of the people's well-being. The party promised the people it would spare no effort to conserve peace on earth or to consolidate the country's defense capability. Today we can say with complete justification that the party and its Leninist Central Committee have kept their word!

The Soviet economy -- the foundation of the socialist motherland's might -- has been raised to a higher level. There has been a considerable increase in the national income, and over four-fifths of the increase in it has been obtained by raising labor productivity. Over the past 5 years the persistent implementation of scientific and technical programs has been continued. The funds and labor efforts invested in developing Siberia and the Far East are producing a real return. The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod has pipeline, unequalled in the world, has been constructed ahead of schedule. The Baykal-Amur railroad is beginning to operate. The Food and Energy programs are being consistently implemented. The production of consumer goods is being put on a firm footing.

The party is paying unremitting attention to questions of agricultural development. Last year more grain was harvested than in the preceding year and there was a substantial increase in gross harvests of sugar beets and potatoes. Milk, livestock, poultry, and egg purchases increased. The feed base of public stockraising was strengthened.

Soviet people are well aware that all the party's plans and all its efforts to develop and improve the economy, increase labor productivity, and increase the production of output and improve its quality pursue one goal -- the steady improvement of the people's well-being.

A broad program of social development measures is being consistently implemented. The average monthly wages of workers and employees and remuneration of kolkhoz members have increased. The size of the increment on the pensions of some categories of workers has been increased. Measures have been carried out to step up state aid to families with children and to improve the conditions of children in boarding schools and children's homes. The volume of retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade has increased.

Nonetheless, the population's demand for several types of foodstuffs and goods is still not being fully satisfied. The quality characteristics of individual articles fail to meet modern requirements. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are taking steps to continue to increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods in order to more fully satisfy people's sensible requirements.

The housing construction program is being consistently implemented in the country. The people's education and culture have been further developed. Medical aid is improving. Preparation has been begun for the introduction of an annual clinical examination for all the country's inhabitants. A great deal of attention has been paid to organizing working people's leisure. The implementation of measures to conserve the environment and make rational use of natural resources was continued.

M.S. Solomentsev noted the great contribution made by the workers, kolkhoz members, engineering and technical workers, and all working people of Shakhtinskiy Electoral Okrug and Rostov Oblast to the nationwide efforts to implement the party's constructive plans.

The results of all-union socialist competition for 1983 have been summed up, he said, and it was pleasant to learn that Rostov-na-Donu has been awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red banner.

The party Central Committee cordially congratulated the Rostselmash Plant workers on the production of 2 million of their combines. This was a great event in the life of the renowned enterprise. The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government have set it a task of tremendous important -- creating and assimilating within a tight schedule the production of new grain harvesting combines of the "Don" type. The foundation of this important work has already been laid and I would like to hope that it will be crowned by the creation of vehicles which meet the highest modern requirements.

I want to note that the industrial workers of the oblast as a whole worked well. The volume of industrial production here rose 9.8 percent. Labor productivity growth was marked. In terms of this very important indicator the oblast's industrial enterprises are outstripping the 5-year plan targets. The Don miners achieved gratifying new successes. The Atommash's colossal powers are being brought into operation.

The construction workers coped with the targets for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Many production buildings, apartment blocks, schools, preschool institutions, hospitals, and other cultural and consumer establishments were constructed. In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan almost 100,000 working people's families received new apartments.

Summing up the results of the work we have done, we have the right to pay tribute to those who are working creatively, selflessly, with all their might. In our socialist society labor has gained real recognition. It has also acquired its supreme meaning as the labor of a free person, as labor which brings personal satisfaction and public recognition.

If we assess everything the Don workers have achieved from the angle of the tasks which have been set and the real potential and existing production reserves, then we must admit that many shortcomings and omissions are still allowed in the social sphere and this inevitably exerts an adverse influence on the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

A certain reduction in the return of investment and the shift coefficient of the stock of machine tools and equipment cannot fail to cause concern. The proportion of manual labor is being reduced only slowly. Concern is not displayed everywhere for observance of the regime of thrift.

In the past 3 years the average annual volume of agricultural output, especially grain, has declined. The question arises: Why has the oblast gradually begun to yield the positions it has won? Of course, the unfavorable weather conditions have had an effect. Nonetheless, that is not the determining factor. Under the same weather conditions many kolkhozes and entire rayons achieve good, stable harvests. In the opinon of scientists and specialists, the lag can be explained mainly by the fact that many of the oblast's farms are failing to observe the arable farming system which has been elaborated and which, we are informed, is a good, scientifically substantiated system. On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes farming standards are still low; technological discipline is violated; land, including irrigated land, equipment, and fertilizers are used far from evenly; and in some places seed growing is neglected and the achievements of science and leading experience are being introduced only slowly.

As for the weather, so far it is not under our control and we cannot reshape it. That means we must adapt to it and consistently, universally, and persistently fulfill the program which has been elaborated. Only this will make it possible to reinforce and augment the Don grain growers' former glory.

Then the speaker stressed that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982), June and December (1983) extraordinary February Plenums serve as a detailed program for the struggle of the party and 11 working people for the fulfillment of the projected plans and the socialist pledges which have been adopted. The party's call to achieve an above-plan 1 percent increase in labor productivity at every enterprise and a 0.5 percent reduction in the prime cost of output has met with a broad response and wide support.

To cope with the targets set outlined for the present, determining, year of the 5-year plan, it is very important to put into operation all reserves for enhancing social production efficiency and for labor productivity growth.

The main reserve for the economy's further development is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the introduction into production of valuable developments, progressive manufacturing processes, and leading methods of organizing labor. Yet at a number of enterprises dilatoriness and lack of resolve are still to be observed in implementing innovations and justified progressive recommendations. Some scientific research organizations and design bureaus have a passive and sometimes unconcerned attitude toward the fate of their developments.

I should particularly like to mention the need for the strictest observance of the regime of thrift, which is also a very important reserve for the growth of our production. Saving and using every particle of material assets and every kopek, carefully expanding raw material and fuel and energy resources, and reducing articles' labor-intensiveness and materials-intensiveness means managing the economy economically, thriftily, and skillfully, it means placing at the people's service the enormous additional resources already at our disposal.

Here too it is not words, but deeds which are important. Take construction. A careless economic manager complains of a shortage of materials and money. But if you look more carefully, you find that there is literally chaos at the construction sites: cement, bricks, timber, glass, and pipes are scattered about, allowed to spoil, and even pilfered. You ask: What is needed to introduce proper order? Not much. Real discipline and a high degree of responsibility are needed.

Under present conditions the party is forming a new type of economic thinking geared to initiative and enterprises, to the creative search for paths leading to the best national economic end result with the least expenditure. It is important constantly to consider people, to improve their standard of general, specialized, technical, and economic education. But study must be combined with proper exactingness. People must be combined with proper exactingness. People must be made strictly accountable for the matter at hand.

It is very important not to lose the pace gained since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum or the general positive mood for action and to impart even greater scope to work to introduce exemplary order and organization in production and in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

The interests of further improving the standard and efficiency of production imperiously dictate the need for consistent implementation of the principle of financial autonomy and the persistent introduction of the contract method. It is a good thing that over 60 percent of workers in the oblast's industry and 70 percent of workers in the city of Shakhty are already covered by the team form of organizing labor. Thanks to this, losses of worktime per worker have greatly decreased. The quality of output has improved. Over 30 percent of output volume has now earned the top category of assessment.

Nonetheless, there are reserves even here. In construction, for instance, not even half the construction and installation work is yet performed with the aid of the team contract. This progressive method is being introduced even more slowly in agricultural production. Only 20 percent of arable land and 34 percent of the livestock population are attached to teams and links working under the single job schedule. In brief, economic managers, the leaders of party and soviet organs, and the entire public have something to think about and work on here.

The USSR law on Labor Collectives and the enhancement of their role in managing enterprises, institutions, and organizations adopted last year expanded still further their rights and opportunities in educating their members in a spirit of high conscious discipline, in creating a healthy atmosphere, and in eradicating antipodes of communist morality such as drunkenness, hooliganism, absenteeism, moneygrubbing, and a negligent attitude toward the people's property. Everything reflected in the law has now become a universal compulsory norm.

And if we make a concerted effort, as they say, to eradicate the thriftlessness, slackness, and negligence which are still encountered, and if not a single instance of violation of labor, production, or public discipline passes without repercussions for the perpetrator, then drunkenness and hooliganism, theft, and other antisocial phenomena will be eliminated from our society's life.

The successful fulfillment of the projected plans, the enhancement of organization, the consolidation of discipline, and the introduction of order are inconceivable without the intensification of control and the verification of execution, which are a component and inalienable part of organizational and education work. "The crux of all work, of all policy" was how V.I. Lenin assessed the importance of control and the actual execution of work. In his "Draft Rules on Administering Soviet Institutions" he wrote: "All leading Soviet institutions, namely ispolkoms, guberniya and city soviets of workers, peasant, and Red Army deputies and so forth must immediately restructure their work so that actual control of the practical implementation of the resolutions of the central authorities and local institutions is given priority..."

The importance of control and verification of execution increases to the degree that there is an increase in the dimensions and complexities of the tasks set by the party, including tasks for the comprehensive improvement of the entire management apparatus. Moreover, the need to improve control itself also arises. In both content and form it should accord with heightened modern requirements and match up to the high standard of Soviet democracy.

As is well known. V.I. Lenin believed that it is in control that virtually all working people can show their mettle. Control by all the people, all-embracing, ubiquitous control exercised in the subtlest and most conscientious manner, now acts as an important guarantee of the observance of Soviet laws, the rules of socialist communal living, and the norms of communist morality.

A special place in the system of our democratic control, as is well known, belongs to party control. All primary party organizations are invested with the right of control, and it is very important that each of them make active use of this right and of their very broad potential. Unfortunately, some primary party organizations and labor collectives sometimes lack principled exactingness. Liberalism and unjustified leniency do not promote the correct education of people and cadres. In Soviet society, in our party, there is one law, one discipline for all and if we are speaking of leaders who are Communists, then the demands made on them are higher.

Then M.S. Solomentsev dwelled on questions of school reform and the tasks of educating new generations of active builders of communism, ardent patriots and internationalists, ideologically tempered people devoted to the party and people.

A large place in his speech was assigned to questions of the international activity of the party and Soviet state aimed at preserving and strengthening peace.

The Soviet people, M.S. Solomentsev stressed, unanimously approve the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and warmly support the detailed program it has outlined for further economic and cultural development, the improvement of the production well-being, the amelioration of socialist democracy, and the consolidation of the country's security against any outside intrigues.

The candidate deputy assured the voters that he will continue to seek to justify their trust and to devote all his efforts, experience, and knowledge to the great cause of the party, the cause of the people.

The candidate deputy visited the Rostselmash Plant, met with workers of the Rostovugol Production Association Mayskaya Mine and the Shakhty cotton combine named for the 50th anniversary of the USSR, and acquainted himself with the flowline-shop [potochno-tsekhovaya] milk production technology at the stockraising complex of the Pridonskiy State Breeding Plant, Oktyabrskiy Rayon.

In talks with party and soviet leaders of the oblast and enterprise workers and specialists there was a discussion of the organization of the fulfillment of plan targets and the working production working and daily living conditions.

M.S. Solomentsev addressed a conference of Rostov Oblast Gorkom and raykom party commission chairmen. He stressed that they are required to make even greater efforts in consolidating party and state discipline, in educating Communists, and in strengthening their ties with the party aktiv and the state and public control organs.

## GRISHIN ADDRESSES PEROVSKIY ELECTION MEETING

PM291050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Implementing the Party's Plans; Voters' Meeting With V.V. Grishin"]

[Text] Preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections are taking place under the sign of the further development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people, and the working people's close cohesion around the Communist Party. Election meetings are conducting a thorough, businesslike discussion of the most important issues in the life of the country, relating how the voters' mandates are being fulfilled, and outlining ways for further work on fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 5-year plan period.

A meeting of Perovskiy Electoral Okrug voters with Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, was held in Moscow on 25 February.

The meeting was opened by B.V. Selivanov, first secretary of Perovskiy Raykom.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The candidate deputy's agent -- A.V. Bryksin, electric locomotive driver of the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya Locomotive Depot -- spoke about V.V. Grishin's career and called on voters to cast their votes for candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people on election day, 4 March.

The meeting was addressed by Yu.V. Arkhangelskiy, director of Moscow Floodlight Plant; V.S. Smelkov, secretary of the party committee of the Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry; and S.V. Smirnova, teacher at the No 411 Middle School.

Warmly approving and fully supporting the Communist Party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, the speakers emphasized that Muscovites, like all Soviet people, received with profound satisfaction the decisions of the February (1984) Plenum of the party's Central Committee and the election of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which clearly set forth a program of practical action to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, has become a guide for action.

In response to the party's call to work still better and still more productively Muscovites are seeking to consolidate and develop the successes of the third year of the 5-year plan and to assert a Leninist style in work and a creative, innovatory approach to resolving socioeconomic and educational tasks. The participants in the meeting spoke about the labor successes with which the capital's working people are greeting the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

Warmly greeted by those assembled, V.V. Grishin delivered a speech. He cordially thanked the voters for their trust. I fully attribute the trust shown in me, the candidate deputy said, to our glorious Communist Party, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path, the road of Great October.

It is 5 years since the previous USSR Supreme Soviet elections. This period has been marked by such outstanding events in the life of the country as the 26th CPSU Congress, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, and the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, V.V. Grishin continued. The CPSU has unswervingly implemented and is implementing the political line formulated by the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. Our state's economic might has increased still more, and a great social program has been fulfilled. Soviet people have begun living a better, materially more affluent, and spirutally richer life. The Soviet Union's defense capability is maintained at a high level. The CPSU is successfully implementing a Leninist foreign policy of peace and the peoples' security.

The CPSU's political course elaborated by the 25th and 26th party congresses found continuity and further development in the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenum decisions. The party is consistently pursuing a line of systematic and all-around improvement of developed socialism.

This party line is linked with the name of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and his tireless activity in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Yu.V. Andropov's untimely death is a severe loss for the Soviet people and our party. An outstanding figure of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot, Leninist, and indefatigable fighter for peace and communism has departed this life.

In an atmosphere of full unanimity and cohesion the CPSU Central Committee's extraordinary plenum held on 13 February unanimously elected to the post of general secretary to the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, loyal son of our people, outstanding figure of the Leninist party and the Sovietstate, staunch Marxist-Leninist, talented organizer of the masses, and unshakable fighter for the implementation of the CPSU's policy.

In his speech at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and his address at the funeral meeting in Red Square Comrade K.U. Chernenko vividly and convincingly showed the great successes achieved in our society's socioeconomic development and set forth the party's detailed program of practical action to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

By electing Comrade K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and confirming the continuity of the political course of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenum demonstrated the party's loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its determination to continue pursuing a Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

The capital's working people, like all Soviet people, have greeted with profound satisfaction the results of the Central Committee's extraordinary plenum and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's unanimous election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and perceived as their own vital concern the party program which he set forth for the country's further socioeconomic development and the struggle for peace and the peoples' security. It is the duty of party organizations and all working people to ensure the successful fulfillment of the tasks advanced by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

In the period between elections, the candidate deputy pointed out, the Soviet people have achieved great successes in the country's economic and social development under the party's leadership. High indicators were also achieved in 1983. The rate of economic growth has increased, leading sectors of industry have made progress, and matters are improving in transportation. This attests to the correctness and effectiveness of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum guidelines for the fullest utilization of the existing potential and the improvement of socialist management.

The party shows constant concern for the further development of agriculture, and measures are being taken to satisfy most fully the population's demand for high-quality foodstuffs. The task of enhancing the people's well-being is being successfully resolved. Over the past 5 years real per capita incomes in the country have increased 13 percent. Almost 50 million people improved their housing conditions.

Science, education, and culture have enjoyed further development during the years separating us from the last elections. The transition to universal secondary education has been completed. The reform of the general educational and vocational school system, whose draft is now being discussed nationwide, will help to improve the quality of the studies and education of the rising generation. The work of the higher school system is being raised to a higher level.

The alliance of workers, peasants, and intelligentsia is strengthening, while preserving and intensifying the leading role of the working class. The process of rapprochement among classes and social groups and of the development of the classless structure of society is taking place. Socialist democracy is developing. Much has been done. But, while paying tribute to the successes, the party teaches us also to see unresolved problems, to approach our work in an exacting and self-critical Leninist manner, and to seek ways and methods to further improve it. In many sectors of the national economy, as is known, there are still bottlenecks and shortcomings and much work has to be done to eliminate them. It is necessary to significantly enhance production efficiency and accelerate the national economy's transfer to the path of intensive development.

In organizing the struggle for a new upsurge of the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee constantly keeps key questions in its field of vision and creatively develops and concretizes the economic policy elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions are of fundamental significance in this respect. The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are working to implement these decisions and to raise our entire management system to a new level in keeping with the country's increased potential and requirements.

The chief task now is to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current year's national economic plan. Its results will essentially determine the results with which our country emerges onto the concluding stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the conditions which will be created for the further growth of the country's economic potential, the strengthening of its defense capability, and the enhancement of the Soviet people's material well-being and cultural living standards.

For this it is necessary to consolidate and develop the positive results achieved last year, to intensify the work pace and the general mood for practical deeds, and to impart stability to positive trends.

Our party's domestic policy, V.V. Grishin went on to say, is inseparably linked with its international activity aimed at ensuring peace and the peoples' security. We are living under conditions of a complex international situation. The events of recent years attest that imperialism has adopted a policy of deliberately exacerbating tension, undermining normal relations among states, and intensifying the arms race. The aggressiveness of its policy has increased sharply.

The militarist circles' most dangerous action for the cause of peace is the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. It is dangerous, above all, because it fuels the tension all over the planet and expresses a desire to assert diktat and blackmail as the norm of international behavior, bring the world to the brink of nuclear conflict.

The Soviet Union will not allow imperialism to harm the security of our country and the socialist community states. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness, and principledness, are consistently implementing a policy of preserving peace and will continue to show tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized at the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum that the Soviet Union, as a great socialist power, is fully conscious of its responsibility to the peoples for the preservaton and strengthening of peace and that we advocate the peaceful resolution of all disputed international problems by means of serious, equitable, constructive talks.

Our country counters the intrigues of the enemies of peace and progress with the monolithic unity of the party and the people, its economic and defense might, and the Soviet people's conviction as to the triumph of Lenin's great cause. The development of international events demands of everyone yet higher responsibility for his entrusted task, and discipline and organization in work and in public life. Such an approach is in full measure characteristic of the communists and all working people of our motherland's capital -- Moscow.

Moscow's working people, like the entire Soviet people, wholly and fully approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy. In the period between USSR Supreme Soviet elections Moscow's working people under the leadership of the city party organization have waged a persistent struggle to implement the CPSU's economic and social policy and to realize the decisions of the party's 26th congress and the subsequent plenums of its Central Committee. The plans for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development are successfully being fulfilled. The plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan period and the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period in the sphere of industry were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

A large capital construction program has been implemented. Major new residential districts have been created, and many public buildings and apartment blocks with a total area of 19.4 million square meters have been constructed. During the same time 106 general educational schools, children's preschool establishments, new hospitals and polyclinics, movie theater, and trade and public catering enterprises have been built and commissioned. All this has made it possible to improve Muscovites' working, living, and leisure conditions.

While describing Muscovites' successes in the current 5-year plan, at the same time V.V. Grishin focused attention on the shortcomings. Chief among them, he pointed out, is the incomplete utilization of the production and scientific-technical potential, the slow rate of transferring the economy to the path of intensive development, and the unstable working of a number of enterprises. Targets for the production of certain very important types of output are not being fulfilled, and the quality of individual types of products remains low. Full use is not being made of reserves for saving resources. A number of enterprises violate planning discipline and contractual obligations. Not everything is well with capital construction, municipal services, and the work of consumer services and urban passenger transport.

As before, the speaker stressed, we must pay constant attention to the basis of our economy -- industry. In the fourth year of the 5-year plan, the pledges adopted schedule an increase in labor productivity of 1 percent in excess of the established plan and an additional reduction in the prime cost of output of 0.5 percent.

At many of Moscow's enterprises economic work is improving and output is increasing without an increase in the work force. However, at a number of plants and factories returns on investment are not increasing. Muscovites must persistently struggle to ensure that every unit, machine, and machine tool is utilized to the greatest effect and that stoppages and losses of worktime are reduced. It is important to support everywhere the initiative of leading collectives aimed at ensuring the two-shift operation of basic equipment. Our plants and factories must be transformed into up-to-date highly mechanized enterprises and, on this basis, a significant improvement in the technical standard of production must be secured.

Improving the technical standard and quality of output is a pressing problem. Currently, the proportion of output in the highest quality category in the volume of output subject to certification has reached 45 percent, as against 28.7 percent in 1978. However, the potential for improving the technical standard and quality of output is still being underused. The quality of consumer goods requires considerable improvement.

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum pointed out that, in order to further accelerate scientific and technical progress, it is necessary to considerably improve the general standard and quality of scientific research work and its effectiveness and to make better use of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy. This instruction from the party is of special significance for Moscow. There are more than 1,000 scientific organizations in the capital, whose activity determines to a large extent the standard of the country's science and technology. Moscow's scientific research institutes and design bureaus have considerably stepped up efforts aimed at substantially increasing the effectiveness of research and developments and accelerating their introduction into production. But at the same time many academic and sectorial institutes are reorganizing their work only slowly and are not focusing their efforts fully on resolving the most important scientific and technical problems.

Moscow's Communists and working people are faced with the task of tackling the transportation problem consistently. Moscow Gorispolkom and transportation and other organizations in the city must seek to ensure more rhythmic working by surface passenger transportation and the staggering [rassredotochivaniye] of passenger flow and must develop existing and create new forms of transport operating on electricity and gas.

A considerable amount remains to be done in the sphere of capital construction. The task is to continue to improve the organization of construction production, secure the concentration of manpower and resources on projects nearing completion, build up the capacities of construction organizations, introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress and advanced experience more actively, and focus attention on resolving bottlenecks in construction.

All problems of developing the capital's economy can and must be successfully resolved by improving planning and management, increasing organization in work, strengthening cadres' discipline and responsibility, and developing the masses' creative activeness and widespread socialist competition.

Naturally, these problems also apply to Perovskiy Rayon, the candidate deputy continued. In the last 5 years, several changes have taken place in the rayon. The material and technical base of industrial, construction, and transport enterprises and organizations has strengthened considerably and opportunities for people's fuller spiritual and physical development have increased.

The volume of industrial production in the rayon increased 18 percent during this period. Increase in labor procutivity accounted for the entire increase in production volume. Seventeen thousand families here had housewarmings to celebrate. Three schools, a kindergarten with swimming pool, a polyclinic, a multipurpose hospital, a maternity home, and trade, public catering, and consumer and cultural services enterprises have been built on instructions from the voters. A lot of work has been carried out in the provision of amenities.

At the same time there are still difficulties and unresolved problems. The housing problem remains acute, transportation services need improvement, and the work in providing amenities and repairing service infrastructure systems, production premises, and apartment blocks must be carried out at a faster pace and be of better quality. The quality level of all kinds of services to the population must be improved.

Dwelling in detail on questions of ideological and political education work in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, the speaker stressed that the capital's party organizations are called on to foster in Muscovites high political awareness, to seek to ensure that everybody understands in depth the party's policy, and on this basis to fashion in working people qualities such as responsibility, conscious discipline, intolerance of shortcomings, organization, initiative, and efficiency. At the same time it is necessary to step up the struggle against bureaucracy, an irresponsible attitude to matters, slackness, and indifference. Educational work among young people and the rising generation is of special significance.

Educational work must result in the strengthening of Soviet people's ideological conviction and their readiness to oppose any forms of bourgeois influence and capitalist propaganda, which is intensifying its attacks on our country.

Noting that the greatest historic gain of the USSR is the Soviet way of life, the speaker stressed that it is humanistic in nature and creates preconditions, previously unprecedented, for the fashioning of a comprehenisvely developed individual with an integral and scientific world outlook and a great faith in the future and in the ideals of communism.

Describing the high political and labor activeness of Soviet people in the period of preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the candidate deputy noted that it is a striking new demonstration of the development of people's power in our country.

The increased scale of production and the strengthening of socialist democracy and the social homogeneity of Soviet society help extend the participation of working people in the management of all aspects of social life.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin said: Soviet people link our country's successes and achievements directly with the CPSU's multifaceted activity. Profoundly recognizing its historic role for the country's destiny, the party lays down the domestic policy and foreign policy course of the Soviet state on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, effectively influences the course of social processes, and improves the forms and methods of party leadership of society.

In all its activity, the party upholds the Leninist style of work -- A scientific, creative, and innovatory style, ensuring a high degree of organization and skill in mobilizing the masses to resolve creative tasks. The CPSU has no interests but the people's interests and no goal but the happiness and welfare of working people. Soviet people trust their party and the party is doing everything to be worthy of this trust. There is no doubt that the USSR Supreme Soviet elections in Moscow will demonstrate with new force the mighty unity of our party and people and their unshakable will to steadily follow Lenin's path and seek to achieve new successes in building communism.

## ZIMYANIN SPEAKS AT SHOLOKHOV FUNERAL MEETING

PM281434 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "M.A. Sholokhov's Funeral"]

[Excerpts] Veshenskaya (Rostov Oblast), 23 Feb -- Soviet people have seen off on his last journey M.A. Sholokhov --that great writer of our time, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, Lenin and USSR State Prize winner, Nobel Prize winner, full member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board. M.A. Sholokhov's creation is infinitely near and dear to all peoples of our multinational motherland.

The village of Veshenskaya and the entire Don region with which the life and creation of that brilliant chronicler of the Soviet era are lined are profoundly grief-stricken. As on the previous day, thousands of people lined the village street leading to the rayon culture center, where the coffin containing the deceased's body was placed.

There are many wreaths in the hall -- from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet and public organizations, workers at enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Don region, and friends and relatives.

In the honor guard are members of the commission for organizing the funeral -- M.V. Zimyanin, I.A. Bondarenko, A.A. Yepishev, G.M. Markov, V.F. Shauro, T.N. Menteshashvili, S.V. Mikhalkov, Yu.V. Bondarev, Yu.N. Verchenko, A.V. Kalinin, and N.A. Bulavin.

The square was filled with people from end to end. The funeral meeting in memory of M.A. Sholokhov began.

It was opened by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet land and socialist culture have suffered a very grave loss, he said. That brilliant Soviet writer and great son of the Russian people Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov has departed this life.

An artist has died who has long been recognized as a classic writer of Soviet and world literature.

Mikhail Sholokhov -- the writer and Communist -- is the pride and love of our people. His works recorded with profundity and inspiration the struggle for the triumph of Great October, the establishment of the socialist system, the heroism of the struggle of our motherland's working masses for a new life, and the Soviet people's unsurpassed military exploits in the harsh years of the Great Patriotic War -- the Soviet people with whom Sholokhov experienced that war.

The worldwide renown won by "And Quiet Flows the Don," "Virgin Soil Upturned," and his other books reflected the worldwide historical importance of the revolutionary achievements of the 20th century and the spiritual vigor of the socialist society forged by Lenin's great party.

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov's nature embodied the best features of the artist of the socialist era. He was a brilliant craftsman, a Soviet citizen -- a patriot and internationalist and ardent Communist.

Sholokhov's triumph has been and remains an example of true party spirit, of the organic coincidence of his personal views and the ideas of the party, to whose ranks he had belonged for over 50 years. His veracity, humanism, and profound moral purity are indissolubly linked with Sholokhov's Communist party-mindedness.

The truth of Sholokhov's creations glorified mankind. His works taught us to see life as it is and at the same time showed the true movement of history.

Sholokhov's humanism grew from his profound belief in the Soviet people's inexhaustible strength, in their wisdom and kindness, in their creative genius, truth and justice, and the noble ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

Mikhail Sholokhov never shut himself off within the confines of mere literary interests. To his last days he lived in his native area and all his thoughts were with the working people and the party, and he lived by his country's concerns for Communist creation and the consolidation of peace. He was democratic in the most direct and loftiest sense -- as a writer and a man.

Millions of people on earth have heeded with trust and respect the words of Sholokhov -- the greatest writer of the 20th century.

Since 1961 Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov had been a member of our party's Central Committee and a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of all its convocations. Two stars of Hero of Socialist Labor, the badges of a Lenin and USSR State Prize winner, orders and medals and international distinctions -- they all speak of the recognition of his outstanding services by the party and people.

Today we bid farewell to Mikhail Aleksandrovich, the speaker said. Our grief is boundless. Our loss is immeasurably great. But it should augment our artists' awareness of their duty to the motherland. Sholokhov's brilliant works are immortal. Sholokhov's fine traditions remain, and will live on in literature.

That is why we say: Farewell, our good friend and comrade! May your bright name and your works abide in the fiction of our great motherland and of our entire planet.

We ask Mariya Petrovna and Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov's friends and relations to accept our deepest condolences.

M.V. Zimyanin declare the funeral meeting in memory of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov open.

Closing the funeral meeting, M.V. Zimyanin said: In bidding farewell to Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov, let me once again, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, express sincere condolences to you all, the deceased's friends and relations. Allow me to express the certainty that you will all work honestly and selflessly to fulfill the historic decisions of the party's 26th congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

The volleys of a gun salvo rang out, the USSR State Anthem was played. The last respects were paid to the great Soviet writer Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov.

The ashes of the great Soviet writer will henceforth rest on the steep bank of the quiet Don, which he extolled with such magnetic force, in the shadow of the silvery poplars and white-trunked birches. Growing flowers were laid on the tomb. There was an endless stream of people coming for the last time to pay a tribute of profound respect to their beloved and truly popular writer. His memory will remain in people's hearts forever.

## KULIKOV MEETS WITH YEREVAN-SPANDARYANSKIY VOTERS

PM211101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 Second Edition p 5

[Lieutenant Colonel A. Yurkin report: "The People and Army Are United"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of voters of the Yerevan-Spandaryanskiy Electoral Okrug with Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, and candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has been held at the G.Sundukyan Armenian State Academy Drama Theater in Yerevan.

The meeting was opened by Yu. Melik-Ogadzhanyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party's Spadaryanskiy Raykom.

The speakers emphasize that Armenia's working people, like all Soviet people, wholly and fully approve and support our party's Leninist policy and express cordial gratitude to its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko for their indefatigable concern for strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

Warmly greeted by those assembled, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov delivered a speech. Expressing gratitude and cordial thanks for his nomination as candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he assured the voters that he will continue to devote all his strength and energy to serving the party's cause and the cause of communism.

Participating in Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov's meeting with the voters were G.N. Andreyev, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and Colonel General V. M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District.

## CPSU SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ROSTSELMASH WORKERS

PM210851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] To workers, engineers, technicians, and employees of the Rostselmash Plant.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the many-thousands-strong collective of the Rostselmash Plant -- the foremost plant in the country's combine building -- on the production of the 2-millionth grain-harvesting combine.

The Communist Party, implementing its agrarian policy, attaches paramount importance to equipping kolkhozes and sovkhozes with modern highly productive equipment. Your collective has been entrusted with the task of resolving one of the central tasks for strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture -- creating and in a short period of time assimilating the production of highly efficient grain-harvesting combines of the Don type.

Rostselmash workers, workers in related sectors of industry, and construction workers are called on to focus their efforts on completing the design of new combines and their preparation for production and creating the necessary capacities for their work within the set deadlines.

The CPSU Central Committee voices the certainty that Rostselmash workers will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to implement the USSR's Food Program.

We wish you, dear comrades, successful fulfillment of the plans for 1984 and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, good health, and personal happiness.

The CPSU Central Committee

## SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP PLENUM

PM271534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by Correspondent G. Lebanidze under the general heading: "A Large Amount of Work Lies Ahead" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] At the party committee plenums now under way, the Communists are discussing their tasks in light of the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Expressing unanimous support for the party's domestic and foreign policy, those taking part in the plenums are speaking of their determination to ensure the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and to take a long-term view in their work.

Tbilisi -- E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

The keynote speaker and other speakers in the debates noted that the republic has been achieving notable successes in recent years.

The plenum expressed the conviction that the Georgian Communists and all working people, closely rallied around our party's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by K.U. Chernenko will successfully tackle the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

## SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES PUBLIC OPINION CENTER

PM290949 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Feb 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "The Study of Public Opinion -- In Line With the New Tasks. At the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has had a meeting with the collective of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion.

The center, set up in 1981 on the base of the Public Opinion Research Council as a scientific-consultative body, has over the past few years carried out a large volume of research work in various aspects of the national economy and public life, accumulated useful experience, and thus helped organize the party sociological services in the republic and set up a public opinion research system. The center's activity has won countrywide approval.

Speeches on the basic trends of work, research subjects, and current problems were given by Center Director N.Sh. Endeladze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; Professor T.M. Dzhafarli, deputy director of the center; and Scientific Secretary Z.I. Dzhibladze. Reports were read by E.S. Menabdishvili, R.A. Gogokhiya, Yu.M. Likhvitskiy, B.I. Tsertsvadze, and T.N. Kululashvili, chiefs of laboratories at the center.

Positively assessing the contribution made by the center to the tasks being resolved by the Georgian party organization, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the result of public opinion analysis are widely used during preparations for Georgian Communist Party congresses and plenums, aktiv meetings, all-union and republic scientific-practical conferences, and conference-seminars, and are discussed by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. At present it is impossible to resolve the multifaceted tasks involved in the further improvement of party-organizational, ideological, and economic work without relying on science.

The comprehensively expanding socialist democracy, which ensures the increasing participation by the masses in managing the affairs of society and the state, is a most important precondition for raising the political awareness and public activity of Soviet people as conditions for the further improvement of the society of mature socialism. Public opinion is a constituent element of this process, Comrade E.A. Shevardnandze went on to note. The serious study of public opinion and its elevation to scientific levels makes it possible to develop a flexible and effective feedback system, gather the necessary social information, and define the interests, views, and positions of working people regarding the various problems of public life whose solution is being dealt with by various management links.

Nevertheless, the expansion of the scale of production and the growing complexity of the economic mechanism, the consequences of scientific and technical progress, the positive changes in the social and class structure and the spiritual sphere, the exacerbated international situation, and consequently the new tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June and December (1983) Plenums demand that the sociological service improves the quality of its work.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum report stressed the need to further study in depth the interests and needs of the masses. It was recommended that the experience accumulated in sociological work, especially in Georgia, be developed, progressing from the evaluation of current ideological processes to forecasting them. In view of the tasks facing the republic's party organizations at the present stage, we are talking about a more detailed analysis of current social processes and their dynamics, the development of scientifically substantiated recommendations for the best and most effective solution of political-education and national economic problems, further development of the principles of democracy, and improvement of the management mechanism.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze described as the most topical and foremost task, in light of the CPSU Central Committe June (1983) Plenum recommendations, the need to organize the accurate scientific forecasting of possible chances in the content of public opinion, without which it is impossible to draw conclusions which make it possible to take correct management decisions. Hopes were also expressed of an improvement in the center's coordinating activity, of a stepping up of the work done by base organizations, and of more purposeful influence on the activity of public opinion Councils' perating under the party gorkoms and raykoms and the ministries and departments, so as to accelerate the process of setting up a republic system for the study and forecasting of public opinion.

With a view to more detailed research in the psychological features of public awareness, it was recommended that psychologists and social scientists be more widely involved in this work. More objective work must be done in studying the problems of young people and the questions of internationalist education, and the experience and methodology of public opinion study in fraternal socialist countries must be mastered more actively.

A number of practical questions linked with the creation of the conditions necessary for successful activity by the center's collective were also discussed at the meeting.

G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, also took part in the meeting.

## GROMYKO VISITS MINSK REFRIGERATOR PLANT

PM291242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

["Stay in Minsk" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] During the stay in Minsk Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is a candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, today is a candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, today visited the refrigerator factory and met with workers, engineering and technical staff and white-collar workers of the enterprise. He took an interest in the social and everyday living conditions of the working people and in the progress of fulfillment of plan tasks for this year and for the 11th 5-Year Plan. The candidate deputy hoped that the enterprise collective would honorably discharge the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

There was a talk between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and the party and state leadership of the Belorussian SSR. There was discussion of topical questions of the Republic's economic and social development, improvements in ideological and education work in the light of the taks posed by the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tenets contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A.A. Gromyko also gave a briefing on the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the struggle for peace, the peoples' security, the curbing of the arms race, and disarmament. He wished the workers of Belorussia new successes in their creative labor for the good of the socialist motherland.

## CONSISTENCY, CONTINUITY OF SOVIET POLICY NOTED

LD282201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign mass media focus considerable attention on speeches by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state to the electorate. Here is a Latest News commentary; at the microphone is Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist:

In light of the conversations held in Moscow between Soviet leaders and representatives of foreign states and the preelection campaign in progress in the Soviet Union, everyone is unanimous in stating that Soviet foreign policy retains its continuity and has been and remains consistent.

In what does this consistency lie? First and foremost, it is in the main objective being pursued by Soviet foreign policy, a policy aimed at consolidating peace, expanding peaceful businesslike cooperation and fully reviving the process of relaxation of tension. And this, of course, is dictated by the Soviet people's profound internal interest in concentrating all efforts and all energy toward solving construction tasks.

But what means is the Soviet sriving to use to reach this objective? There is clarity here as well. The Soviet Union, as before, gives priority to such directions in our foreign policy as strengthening, widening and enriching ties with our socialist friends, and expanding contacts and business relations with all socialist countries. The second important means is multiplying our country's ties and those of our friends with the Nonaligned Movement. And incidentally, this was stressed recently in Moscow when conversations were held, including conversations with leaders of nonaligned states such as India and many others.

And of course the Soviet Union's quite clearly stated readiness to develop cooperation with capitalist countries on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence remains an important direction of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union is unequivocally in favor of a dialogue, for talks and for a solution to disputes by political means. But, in favoring talks and dialogue, we strive to act on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, and we favor a dialogue that is serious and constructive, the sort of dialogue that can lead to any number of noticeable results.

This consistency in the Soviet Union's foreign policy is, of course, in itself a positive factor of present-day international life -- a factor of virtually paramount, not to say decisive, significance.

## COURT SENTENCES IN RAILROAD NEGLIGENCE CASE HIT

PM271149 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 February 1984 carries on page 4 under the rubric "Postscript to the Sentence" a 1,600-word report, datelined Saratov, by the paper's social correspondent M. Gusev entitled "The Third Trial," about a railroad accident and its aftermath. The author writes that although the accident at Yershov Station on the Volga Railroad happend 12 February 1982 it took a recent third trial to bring the real culprits to task and "even now it is too soon to commit the case to the archives." He goes on to explain: Persistently inadequate maintenance of rolling stock, resulting in faulty brakes, led one train to crash into a stationary train at Yershov Station.

At the first trial the engine driver and his assistant -- despite the fact that they have repeatedly reported the faulty brakes -- were fined R8,000 and R5,000 respectively, while their immediate superiors only received reprimands "for the unsatisfactory state of trains and failure to eliminate defects." "Damage totaling R279,367 was caused when the station management decided to free the jammed tanker trucks carrying oil by using oxyacetylene cutting equipment. "Thirteen metric tons of oil, the engine, and part of the workshop buildings were destroyed, and signaling and communication facilities damaged." The damage was aggravated by failure to adopt proper fire precaution measures and would have been worse but for the heroic efforts by militia to put out the fire.

At the second trial the deputy chief of the Yershov Railroad Branch and the chief of the truck depot were accused of "criminal negligence" but avoided retribution because they were shielded by their immediate superior. So it took a third trial "to sentence them to a year's corrective labor each with 15 percent of their pay being withheld, and a fine of R5,000 each -- only a fraction of the damage they caused the state, of course. What is worse, however, is that both are serving their sentences... in their former posts." And fire precaution measures at the station have not been improved. The author concludes: "Does one have to wait for another fire?..."

## PRAVDA PREVIEWS CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 3

PM271634 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] Issue No 3 of the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It contains CPSU Central Committee 13 February 1984 Plenum materials, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers Address to the Communist Party and the Soviet People, and K.U. Chernenko's speech at the funeral meeting 14 February.

It prints the CPSU Central Committee address to all voters and USSR citizens.

The section "The Power of the Soviets -- the Omnipotence of the People" is represented by the articles: V. Kovalenko -- "The Banner Above the Rural Soviet"; M. Bityutskiy -- "With a Kind and Sensitive Approach to People"; and Kh. Bokov -- "The Soviets and the Education of the Working People."

The following articles are published under the rubric "About the Future of our Schools:" A. Kharchev -- "The Educating School"; D. Elkonin -- "Thoughts About the Draft"; and A. Melik-Pashayev -- "The Individual and the Aesthetic Response to Reality."

An article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR deputy defense minister, titled "Guarding the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor" is published in the "Invincible and Legendary" section.

The following materials are also published in the journal: An article by Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium. "In Alliance with the Victorious Proletariat"; an article by K. Brutents "The Liberated Countries at the Beginning of the Eighties"; and readers' letters and book reviews.

## POET HITS ZIONIST 'PROPAGANDA' ON SOVIET JEWS

LD171919 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 17 TASS -- "To carry the truth to people in all languages -- this I see to be the duty of the Soviet writer. It is also the duty of every honest person today when the U.S. imperialist circles are pushing the world to a nuclear war," editor-in-chief of the literary journal SOVIETISH HEIMLAND poet Aron Vergelis said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The journal is published in Moscow for over 20 years in the Yiddish language.

"During public appearances abroad and in private conversations with foreigners," Vergelis continues, "I am often asked about the s-atus of Jews in the Soviet Union. I answer questions in detail and then I offer this: You come, gentlemen, and ce for yourselves. The present campaign for the so-called "defence of the Soviet Jews" is based on ignorance about Soviet reality. That is why I invite all to come and see how we live and to know the truth. I cite figures which some in the West would do well to ponder over: The fact is that Jews in the Soviet Union constitute only 0.5 per cent of the population.

The Jews' share among persons with higher education employed in the national economy is 7 per cent. Does this look like discrimination the Zionist propaganda so loudly shouts about?" Vergelis says.

He cited figures reflecting the status of Jews in the Western countries. In one year in the USA, where they hypocritically pose as "defenders" of Soviet Jews, there occurred 313 open anti-semitic actions. And this is in additon to the man-hating articles in pro-fascist editions, in additon to discrimination in housing, employment and many other daily realities of the "free world." There have been scores of cases of synagogues assaulted, 33 Jewish youth clubs attacked, 56 cemeteries desecrated, Vergelis says.

"The hushing up of these facts,"Aron Vergelis stressed, "together with distorting the truth about the life and work of Soviet Jews, is, of course, a habitual method of Zionist propaganda. But this is not the only aim of the method. At present, it is used against the sacred cause of the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace, against the struggle for mutual understanding and friendship betwee peoples. This is the reason for the present activization of the Zionists, and a worthy rebuff to their schemes -- is the duty of all honest people regardless of their nationality."

## 200-MILE ECONOMIC BOUNDARY ZONE ESTABLISHED

LD291634 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 29 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted the decree "On the Economic Zone of the USSR." The decree stipulates that, with a view to preserving and optimally utilising the living and other resources and to upholding other economic interests of the USSR in marine areas adjacent to the coast of the USSR, taking into consideration the appropriate provisions of the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention aimed at establishing a uniform regime of economic zones, and striving to promote the implementation of the provisions, an economic zone of the USSR shall be established in marine areas which are beyond the territorial waters (territorial sea) on the USSR and areas adjacent to them, including those around the islands belonging to the USSR, The outer boundary of the USSR's economic zone shall be at a distance of 200 nautical miles counted off from the same initial lines as the territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR.

It is stipulated that in its economic zone the USSR shall exercise sovereign rights with a view to prospecting, developing and perserving natural resources both living and non-living ones, on the seabed and the subsoil thereof and in waters above them as well as with a view to controlling the resources; shall exercise sovereign rights with regard to other types of activities for economic prospecting and development of the above-mentioned zone, jurisdiction in respect of the construction and utilisation of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine research, the protection and preservation of the marine environment as well as other rights provided for by the decree and by other legislative acts of the USSR and by universally recognized norms of international law.

Within the USSR's economic zone, all states -- both littoral and landblocked ones -- shall enjoy the freedoms of navigation and flights, the laying of undersea cables and pipelines, and other types of the utilisation of the sea, legitimate from the viewpoint of international law and pertaining to these freedoms, on condition that the provisions of the decree and other appropriate legislative acts of the USSR as well as universally recognized norms of international law are observed. The USSR shall have an exclusive right to build, allow and regulate the construction, exploitation and use within the economic zone of the USSR of any artificial islands as well as of any kind of installations and structures intended for the conduct of scientific research in its economic zone, prospecting for and development of its natural resources and for other economic purposes.

It is envisaged that persons guilty of illegal prospecting for or development of natural resources of the economic zone of the USSR, of pollution of the marine environment owing to the illegal discharge of substances inimical to the health of people or to the living marine resources in the economic zone of the USSR or directly as a result of drilling or other work for the prospecting for or development of seabed mineral resources in the economic zone of the USSR, of the conduct of marine research in the economic zone of the USSR without the consent of Soviet competent bodies, of the construction of artificial islands, the mounting of installations and structures in the economic zone of the USSR and creation of security zones around them without an appropriate permission, as well as of violating other provisions of the decree shall be held administratively responsible if these violations do not entail by their character criminal responsibility under the current legislation of the USSR.

The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet "On the Economic Zone of the USSR" shall take effect from March 1, 1984. Full text of the decree will be published in the VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR (GAZETTE OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR).

## MID-FEBRUARY WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM281625 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 4

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist S. Malikova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Cold weather prevailed over most of the country's European territory. The average air temperature for the 10-day period in Moldavia, the Ukraine (excluding the southeast), the Central Chernozem and Central Region, Belorussia, the Baltic Region, as well as in Stavropol Kray's central rayons and in the North Caucasus' autonomous republics, was 2-5 degrees lower than the perennial average and in the Ukraine's Carpathian regions was 6-8 degrees below average. The minimum air temperature there was minus 10-20.

Frost eased and it grew warmer in the North, Northwest, Volga-Vyataka, Ural, and Volga Regions, where very cold weather had persisted for a long period. The average air temperature there for the 10-day period was higher than the perennial average, although the minimum temperature there at the beginning of the 10-day period was 25-30 degrees [as published]

The greatest precipitation occurred in Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, the north of the Krasnodar Kray, and in the North Caucasian autonomous republics. Precipitation on the remaining territory was either absent or not in excess of 5 mm.

The limit of the snow cover on 20 February ran through the line joining Melitopol, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Volgograd.

In the North and Northwest Regions, the north of the Volga-Vyatka Region, and in the Ural Region, where the depth of the snow cover was 25-40 cm, and in places 50 cm the minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth remained with the range of minus 1-4 degrees. In the Baltic Region, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the, Central, Central Chernozem, and Volga Regions, the south of the Volga-Vatka Region, Zhitomir and Kiev Oblasts, and the west of the Cherkassy and Kirovograd Oblasts, the depth of the snow cover was 10-20 cm and the minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth remained within the range of minus 2-6 degrees.

Cold weather prevailed over most of the Transcaucasian republics. The average air temperature in the majority of regions was 2-5 degrees lower than the perennial average.

In the arable regions of Siberia and of Kazakhstan's northern oblasts the first half of the 10-day period, when heavy frosts were recorded, was cold. It became warmer in the second half of the period. It was warmer than usual in the Transbaykal region.

Kazakhstan's southern and central oblasts were very cold. Frosts of 20-30 degrees were recorded during some nights.

There was little precipitation in most regions, reaching 15 mm only in the north of Novosibirsk Oblast. There was snow cover throughout the territory of Siberia and Kazakhstan with the exception of Guryev and Mangyshlyak oblasts) on 20 February. The minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth fluctuated between minus 6 and minus 8 degrees. Soil over most of the territory was frozen to a depth of 90-150 cm.

Cold weather prevailed over the Far East. The heaviest frosts were recorded in the middle of the 10-day period (minus 28 to minus 40 degrees). The depth of the snow cover fluctuated between 10-45 cm.

Very cold weather persisted in the Central Asian republics. In most regions the average air temperature for the 10-day period was 5-11 degrees lower than the perennial average, and only in the southeast of Kirghizia and of Tajikistan was it close to, or above, average. Precipitation in the form of snow fell practically everywhere. The greatest amount fell in most of Tajikistan, in Tashkent Oblast, and in the Fergana Valley. Precipitation was absent or did not exceed 5 mm in the north of Turkmenistan, in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, and in most regions of Bukhara Oblast. On 20 February there was snow cover in most Central Asian regions. The wintering of winter crops was proceeding favorably.

## JANUARY CSA LIVESTOCK FIGURES REVIEWED

PM241048 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 84, (signed to press 14 Feb 84) p 19

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received the USSR Central Statistical Administration's figures on the condition of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January 1984.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz stockraisers are now performing their labor vigil in livestock units, striving to provide the country with more meat, milk, eggs, and other products. Thanks to the measures taken by the party and the state to accelerate the development of agriculture, including stockraising, there have been improvements in this economic sector. Last year livestock workers overfulfilled the state plan for purchases of livestock products. Procurement centers received 9 percent more milk, livestock, and poultry than in 1982 and 4 percent more eggs and wool.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers are now making every effort to consolidate what has been achieved and to further increase livestock production. The potential for this exists. Most farms have set up a reliable feed base and the livestock herd is adequate.

### I. Production of Livestock Products

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in livestock production this January.

| Indicators | January 1984 | January 1984 as a percentage of January 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand metric tons | 1550.5 | 108 |
| Including: | | |
| Cattle | 950.0 | 103 |
| Pigs | 401.7 | 119 |
| Sheep and goats | 28.1 | 99.8 |
| Poultry | 170.7 | 108 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons | 4233 | 106 |
| Average milk yield per cow -- kg | 150 | 106 |
| Hen eggs -- millions | 4478 | 105 |
| Average egg yield of laying hens -- units | 18 | 106 |

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz meat production increased by 108,000 metric tons in January 1984 in comparison with January last year. Meat production increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

The gross milk yield in January this year was 250,000 metric tons higher than in the same period last year. The greatest increase in production was achieved by dairy farm workers in Kirghizia, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Latvia.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz egg production increased by 209 million eggs in January 1984 in comparison with January 1983. Egg production increased on farms in all the union republics.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

| Types of product purchased | Purchased in January 1984 | January 1984 as percentage of January 1983 |
|---|---|---|
| Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand metric tons | 1532 | 108 |
| Milk -- thosuand metric tons | 3746 | 109 |
| Eggs -- millions | 4456 | 105 |

The volume of livestock and poultry sales to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms in January 1984 increased by 119,000 metric tons in comparison with January 1983. Purchases of livestock and poultry increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics aside from Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 321,000 metric tons. The greatest increase in dairy product purchases was secured by farms in Belorussia, the Ukraine, Kirghizia, Latvia, Moldavia, and Kazakhstan.

Egg sales to the state increased by 214 million eggs in January 1984. Egg purchases increased in all union republics except Moldavia.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republic

| | January 1984 as a percentage of January 1983 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Production | | | Purchases | | |
| | Meat | Milk | Eggs | Livestock and Poultry | Milk | Eggs |
| USSR | 108 | 106 | 105 | 108 | 109 | 105 |
| RSFSR | 106 | 104 | 105 | 107 | 105 | 105 |
| of which the Nonchernozem Zone | 113 | 104 | 105 | 115 | 106 | 106 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ukraine | 112 | 109 | 103 | 112 | 116 | 106 |
| Belorussia | 111 | 111 | 105 | 112 | 118 | 106 |
| Uzbekistan | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 106 | 100.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 76 | 109 | 106 | 76 | 112 | 107 |
| Georgia | 103 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 106 | 102 |
| Azerbaijan | 99 | 105 | 109 | 97 | 109 | 105 |
| Lithuania | 135 | 105 | 103 | 139 | 109 | 103 |
| Moldavia | 115 | 110 | 108 | 112 | 112 | 98 |
| Latvia | 118 | 109 | 118 | 122 | 112 | 112 |
| Kirghizia | 104 | 112 | 105 | 104 | 114 | 106 |
| Tajikistan | 102 | 106 | 110 | 104 | 109 | 111 |
| Armenia | 107 | 105 | 123 | 108 | 104 | 124 |
| Turkmenistan | 113 | 99.7 | 104 | 109 | 103 | 100.8 |
| Estonia | 183 | 103 | 106 | 180 | 105 | 102 |

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 34,000 metric tons of milk and 64,000 metric tons of livestock from the population's private plots

IV. Livestock Numbers

On 1 February 1984 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 92.7 million head of cattle which is 2.1 million more than at the same date last year. The number of cows on farms was 29.7 million. The pig population totaled 58.6 million or an increase of 2 million. There were 119.8 million sheep and goats. The number of poultry was 703 million or an increase of 15 million.

The cattle herd increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics. The number of pigs increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in almost all union republics with the exception of Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, and Estonia.

The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. Poultry numbers increased on farms in all union republics except the Ukraine, Armenia, and Estonia.

In addition to other factors, progressive forms of production organization and labor incentives are having a great influence on improving stockraisers' work indicators. The collective contract is being successfully introduced on many farms, the "two-shift" ["dyukhsmenka"] system is in operation, and the flow-shop [potochno-tsekhovoy] system of production is being applied in livestock units. The widespread dissemination of advanced experience is an important reserve for increasing stockraising efficiency.

## TIMELY PREPARATION FOR SPRING FIELDWORK URGED

PM271307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing Well for the Sowing Campaign"]

[Text] To consolidate the positive trends in agriculture, to ensure the planned gross yields, and to fulfill the procurement plans for grain and other produce -- these are the most important tasks to be resolved by the arable farmers.

They are guided in this direction by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the stipulations and conclusions on the ways of developing our economy contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum.

Spring is approaching; the time when the grain-growers begin the implementation of plans in real earnest. But the sowing campaign will be successfully completed and high end results achieved in the fall only by those who are preparing thoroughly and in very good time to go out into the fields. It is necessary to think out and take into consideration all the elements of the agro-industrial complex and to create the necessary preconditions for producing high yields. This work must be headed by the local party, soviet, and economic organs.

The fate of the harvest is now being decided in repair workshops, irrigation installations, and machine operator training classes. Reliably preparing the material base of fieldwork and to bring to everyone's knowledge the experience of the best labor collectives and of rural frontrankers and innovators goes a long way toward ensuring success in the sowing campaign and a good harvest, not only fulfilling the plans and pledges but also catching up with the harvest shortfalls from previous years.

Nevertheless, people here and there forget this and manifest inertia and equanimity. For example, by no means all the farms in Altay Kray and Novosibirsk and some other oblasts are supplied with good quality seed. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Nonchernozem region are slow in stocking up with organic and mineral fertilizers and in machine operator training, and are short of machine operators for two-shift work with the equipment.

The party committees and the agro-industrial association councils must improve the preparations for the spring campaign. They must primarily amend the plans and the volume of work, bearing in mind the year's specific features. For example, the shortage of moisture has resulted in winter crops being sown in insufficient quantities or being weakened in many rayons. The solicitous masters have already checked out their condition and have determined ways to tend them, areas to be reseeded, and their fuel and machinery requirements. The full quantity of seeds for promising crop varieties and hybrids must be available everywhere. Exchange operations must be carried out urgently wherever there is a shortage of them. It is important to accumulate more moisture by retaining snow and snow melt waters and by applying other methods.

Consistent work must be done to master the scientifically substantiated methods of land cultivation and crop rotation and to improve the structure of grain fields, especially by ways of corn and other high-yield crops. Our country has a large area of reclaimed fields. They yield all our cotton and rice, almost three-fourths of the vegetables, about one-half of the fruit, and one-fourth of the coarse and succulent feed. The hand-made hectare of land is not cheap for the state or the farm. And the arable farmers must make it more generous, thus enhancing the stability of our crop cultivation.

Springtime is when the foundations for the feed base of stock units are laid. Feed production must be improved in order to raise milk yields, livestock weight, and meat and milk deliveries to the state. Many farms have made feed production a specialized operation, providing the teams and links with everything they need for their work. The structure of the feed field is a matter of special concern. High-yield protein crops must occupy a leading position there.

The quality of field work and the time in which it will be done depend on the condition of machinery. The tractors, cultivators, seeders, and other tools must be ready not later than two weeks before the start of sowing. This has been done in very good time by many machine operators in Voroshilovgrad, Minsk, and Saratov Oblasts, who have joined the ranks of initiators of the all-union socialist competition to prepare equipment on time. Some farms in the Turkmen SSR and in Turgay and Irkutsk Oblasts, for example, are slow in getting this work going and do not always do it properly. Heavy duty tractors, in particular, are taking an especially long time to service. Repairs to combine harvesters, mowing machines, and pickup attachments must not be postponed, either. The leaders and the engineering services of farms and enterprises under the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture must organize better the labor of repair and maintenance workers, ensure the two-shift operation of workshops, and show more concern for work and leisure conditions.

The preparation for the spring campaign is a matter for all partners in the agro-industrial complex. Many of them have started showing greater concern for supplying the rural areas with material resources on time. At the same time, many enterprises are delaying the shipment of equipment, spare parts, fertilizers, and herbicides to the farms. The party committees in ministers and plants must look into this matter and impose the proper order, while local soviets, agro-industrial associations, and people's controllers must monitor more strictly the farms' utilization of existing facilities. There still are quite a few instances of premature writing-off of machines, and no punishment is meted to those who permit them to be scrapped. Spare parts and fuel to be wasted, and fertilizers to go to waste.

The rural party organizations are also concerned with the spring field works. They must help the farm leaders to correctly deploy their forces, ensure high discipline in all sectors, and cut short any instances of slackening, carelessness, or attempts to blame economic mismanagement on the bad weather. It is important to step up party work at the level of machine operating links, detachments, and teams. The Communists are called upon to head the socialist competition for successful conduct of the spring sowing campaign, ensuring publicity, comparability of results, and skillful application of moral and material incentives. The committees and bureaus must keep within their field of vision the improvement of labor organization and the introduction of financial autonomy, collective contracts, and industrial technologies. This year thousands of young machine operators graduating from vocational and technical schools will join their elders at the controls of machines. The party, trade union, and Komsomol organs must show concern in helping the newcomers to cope with their assigned duties at the height of the intensive sowing campaign. The Communists must set examples of a conscientious and creative attitude to their work, inspiring others with their example.

Spring is almost upon the rural workers. They are applying their strength, knowledge, and experience to lay reliable foundations for the harvest and make a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the implementation of the Food Program.